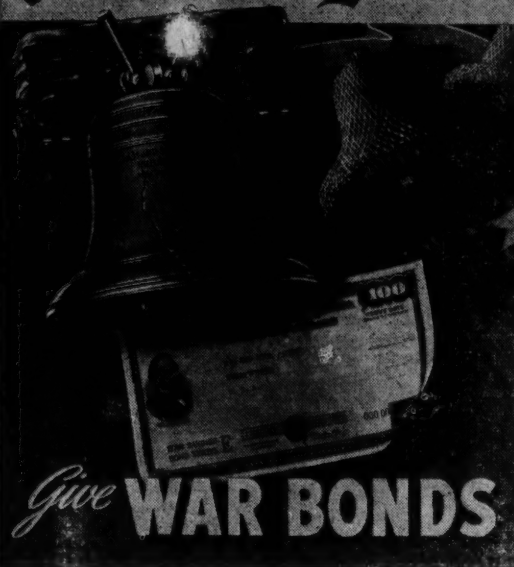


For Liberty and Peace on Earth



Local Mills To Observe Christmas Holidays

Wartime Yuletide To Be Thoughtful And Quiet

Proximity, White Oak and Revolution Cotton Mills and Proximity Print Works will close Friday night, December 22, at 11 o'clock to observe Christmas holidays. Third shifts will resume work at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, December 26. Other shifts will begin operation at the regular time the following day.

Observance of the 1944 Christmas is predicted to be a quiet one, with many families separated by necessities of war and certain delicacies symbolic of the season now off the market. This year children knew better than to request steel toy automobiles, bicycles and the like; some of them have probably never seen such toys.

The birthday of the Prince of Peace will be observed this time more seriously and more thoughtfully than ever before with the entire nation hoping sincerely that by this time next year, war and bloodshed will have ceased.

Proximity Bugle Notes

Pvt. Wilburn Holler who is with the Military Police at San Antonio, Texas, is spending a furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Holler. Seaman Marion Scruggs, who is stationed at Bainbridge, Md., spent the past week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Scruggs.

Cpl. Edward Robbins has just returned from many months service in the South Pacific.

Pfc. James Page, who is stationed at Lorado, Texas, is visiting relatives and friends here.

Pfc. Frederick Ziprick left on Monday for the Army Air Base at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Pvt. William Vernon Seawell who is stationed with the Military Police at Washington, D. C., is spending several days with relatives here.

Pvt. Reuben Edwards returned to Camp Mackall on Wednesday after visiting relatives here.

Cpl. Wade H. Price, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Price, has arrived overseas and was in England when last heard from.

Donald Melvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Priest Melvin, has joined the V-12 Naval School. Until recently he was a student at Brevard college.

Proximity Club Has Xmas Party Tonight

Proximity Community club will have its annual Christmas party tonight at 7:30 in the club room of the welfare department.

Planning the program is in the charge of Mrs. H. B. Ritter, Mrs. W. K. Jordan and Mrs. J. D. White. The Christmas story and carols will be heard. Polyantha gifts will be distributed from the tree.



WHITE OAK LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pennington of Pell City, Ala., visited Mr. Pennington's mother, Mrs. H. Pennington last week.

Charles Thomas Culbreth, S. 1c, stationed in Washington, D. C., spent the week end at home.

Wilbur Honeycutt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleo Honeycutt, Vine street, arrived home Wednesday from State college, Raleigh, to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents.

Neil McFarland Jr., S. 1c aviation machinist mate, stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas, will arrive this week end to spend fifteen days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil McFarland Sr., at their home on the Pleasant Garden road.

Frances Dowdy Is Bride Of Sgt. Harley Miller

Miss Frances Dowdy, daughter of Mrs. Tommy Dowdy, 2214 Spruce street, was married last Friday evening to 1st Sergeant Harley Miller, of Galax, Va. and Fort Bragg, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Fulk in Revolution apartments.

The couple was unattended. Rev. M. A. Pollard, pastor of Palm Street Christian church officiated in the presence of the immediate families. The bride wore a tailored good wool dress, a small veiled black hat and other accessories of black.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Fulk received informally for the guests. The bride's cake, decorated in the traditional green and white, was cut by Mrs. Miller.

For travel she wore a brown tuxedo style coat.

Sgt. and Mrs. Miller will make their home in Fort Bragg, where the bridegroom is stationed in the 25th Italian Ordinance H.A.M. Co.

Those attending the wedding were: Mrs. Dowdy, mother of the bride; Mrs. Wade Dowdy, Mrs. Ernest Cockman, Misses Louise Craven and Rachel Ann Dowdy, Rev. M. A. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Mack Fulk and their daughter Linda Faye.

Proximity P-T.A. Meets Next Thursday Evening

Students Will Present Annual Christmas Play

Proximity school Parent-Teacher association will meet Thursday, December 21 at 7:30 p.m. in the school auditorium. Annual Christmas play by the pupils will be given at that time.

Last Tuesday night executive board met at the home of Mrs. Russell Neah, vice-president. Mrs. Frederick Marshall presided. A report on the recent Brunswick stew sale was made and plans for the new year were outlined.

East White Oak News

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of Water street, East White Oak, wish to take this means of thanking their many friends, both white and colored, for their wonderful response to their distress when their home was destroyed by fire last week.

Various friends, churches and civic clubs played important parts in raising a goodly sum of money, furniture, blankets, clothing and other things to help replace the things destroyed.

Cesar Cone School Bids \$1,139.95 In Local Bond Auction

Sale Follows Talk By Sgt. Leonard; Articles Donated By Pupils, Teachers

Doing their part in the effort to end the war and setting an example for the public at large, students and teachers of Cesar Cone school bid \$1,139.95 in war bonds in the bond auction held last week in the school auditorium. High-spirited bidding followed a talk by Tech. Sgt. Irie Leonard, home after 50 missions over enemy territory as an engineer gunner on a Flying Fortress.

Ranging from bobbie pins to large boxes of groceries, all articles auctioned were contributed by pupils, teachers and merchants of Revolution and White Oak communities.

Auctioneer was L. H. Bell, who was assisted by Sgt. Leonard. Miss Flieda Johnson, principal; and members of the War Committee of the Parent-Teacher association, Mrs. Robert Lineberry, Miss Helen Simons and Miss Etta Schiffman.

A model B-17 made by one of the students and autographed by Sgt. Leonard sold for \$25. A baseball used by the St. Louis Browns in the World Series and autographed by one of the players, "Red" Hayworth, brought \$38.75. The ball was donated by the player's sister, Miss Dovie Hayworth, teacher at Cone. Home-canned fruits and vegetables were also auctioned at good prices.

Game With Tech Hawks Spotlited This Week

Scores Are Given For Other Basketball Games

The feature basketball game of the week at the Cone Y was played between the White Oak varsity and the Tech-Hawk basketball team, Friday night, December 8. It was a fast and furious game from beginning to end, the teams running neck and neck in the scoring. In the final minutes of play the Tech-Hawks edged ahead 41 to 37.

The line-up for White Oak: "Red" Leonard, 6; "Bunk" Leonard, 13; G. Caviness, 9; J. Wrenn, 2; Q. Caviness, 5. Subs: Paul McDaniels, 2; Tittle, (Ted Summers and Billy Foust out of town). For the Tech-Hawks: Grosman, 5; Kessler, 1; De Forge, 10; T. Frye, 18; G. Hatton, 3; Gamble, 4. Referee, Ottinger.

A team of local boys in the service, and home on leave defeated the Mock-Judson Swingsters 37 to 33 on the White Oak floor, Saturday night, December 9. "Bunk" Leonard, "Red" Leonard, Tom Culbreth and Paul McDaniels (two in the navy and two in the army) played almost the entire game for White Oak. Tom Culbreth rung the basket for 14 points; "Bunk" Leonard got 9; Paul McDaniels and "Red" Leonard each got 6; Fletcher Clay, substituting got 2 points; Quince Caviness for the first time this season went scoreless. Other subs were: Tittle, Ward and Johnson.

Line-up for Mock-Judson: Southern, 5; Garner, 9; Joyce, 10; Tinger, Moody; subs: Weeks, 7; Moffitt, 2; Referee, Elkins.

In the City Recreation League for the week, the Proximity Blue team won over the Pet Dairies. The White Oak Seniors won over Lamb's Garage, and the White Oak Juniors won over Western Auto. Ward's Esso won in a practice game Thursday night at Proximity over a pick-up team.

The Cloud Busters and the Blue Terrors of the YMCA Boy's Basketball League fought a nip and tuck battle at the Proximity Y, Saturday morning, December 8. The Cloud Busters finally edged out ahead 23 to 22. The score at the half was 10 to 9 in favor of the "Busters". Lane and Faircloth were leading scorers for the Cloud Busters with six points each, while Hepler for the Blue Terrors accounted for 11 points.

In another game at Proximity, Saturday morning, the Lightning Dodgers beat the Hedgehoppers 33 to 19. Elkins shot 11 points for the Dodgers while Patterson shot 10 for the Hedgehoppers.

At the White Oak YMCA the Air Devils trounced the Sky Crackers 19 to 11. Jack Davis shot 8 points for the Devils, while Mason secured six for the Crackers.

The Sky Raiders went ahead of the Star Dusters 25 to 15 in the final game at White Oak, Saturday morning, T. Ward scored 16 points for the Raiders and Bob Weaver tossed in six as high scorer for the Dusters.

Ten Gra-Y volleyball teams of the Cesar Cone and Proximity schools are beginning a mid-winter volleyball tournament at the YMCA this week.

The Men's volleyball team at the White Oak branch started practice Friday, December 8. Rev. G. W. Clay is captain of the team which will meet each Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 5:00 o'clock.

WASHINGTON SNAPSHOTS

BY JAMES PRESTON

It is possible for cotton farmers to make money again without artificial government support of the price, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta maintains. The bank's proposal for solution of the South's cotton problem provides for enlargement of farms, improved methods of cultivation, and soil conservation.

Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee has proposed that Congress make an early start on the groundwork for postwar tax revision. However, businessmen are dismayed by Doughton's recent remark that elimination of double taxation of corporate earnings is "pretty far out in the future." Industrial leaders point out that such double taxation is the chief deterrent to venture capital.

Don't Let Them Down

By Walt Disney

As I write this, urging all Americans to support the Sixth War Loan, I am flushed with news of our great sea victory over the Nips in the waters adjacent to the Philippines.

Nothing is deadlier than yesterday's news, however, and by the time this article reaches print this victory will be little more than a memory.

Other victories and costly ones, costly in blood and money, must be won before we even approach the shores of Japan. Don't be misguided by stories that the Pacific war is near an end. You were misled by stories that mid-October would see victory for the Allies in Europe.

Even if the war in both spheres were to end tomorrow there are many reasons why this Sixth War Loan must have your full support. Money will be needed to take care of our disabled veterans. Millions will be needed to help the boys get started in civilian life. And selfishly, by purchasing bonds you help prevent ruinous inflation while at the same time putting away a little money for uncertain post-war days.

But war isn't going to end tomorrow. Our boys still need Superfortresses, Thunderbolts, amphibious tanks, aircraft carriers, bulldozers, and every other weapon of war.

Don't let them down now. Subscribe every penny you can spare to this Sixth War Loan. Let's make 1945 the winning year.

W. O. Club To Have Christmas Party

Annual Christmas party of the White Oak Community club will be held Monday evening, December 18, at 7:30 in the welfare building. Members have been asked to bring fruit to be sent to patients at the ORD station hospital. Polyantha gifts will be exchanged.

LOST—Dog collar and dog tags, numbered 1293. If found, please return to J. T. Cain, 2204 Poplar street, Revolution.

Haw River Ripples

Pfc. and Mrs. Kirk Bridges are spending a few days here visiting relatives. Mrs. Bridges is the former Miss Fannie Snotherly. They were married two weeks ago at Kings Mountain, the home of Pfc. Bridges. Pfc. Bridges has just returned home from two years service in the Pacific theater of war with the Marine Corp.

Word has been received here by Mrs. Phil Williams that her son, Cpl. Ervin Williams has sailed from San Francisco, Calif.

Word has been received here that Sgt. Wayne Holt has arrived safely in England.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Cole, Miss Rosa Cole, Mrs. Arthur Makin, Mrs. Essie Blalock, Mrs. Ollie Boggs, and Mrs. Z. C. Cox attended the annual Community Christmas musical program which was held at the First Baptist church in Burlington, Sunday afternoon, December 10th. The choir, conducted by Mr. Walter Vassar, presented the cantata, "The Story of Christmas". Those participating in the program from Haw River were: Mr. Arthur Makin and Mr. Odell Chatman.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cummings of Greensboro spent the past week end here visiting Mrs. Cummings' parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Coble.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clayton spent Saturday afternoon in Greensboro shopping.

Mrs. Paul Allen and Mrs. Luck James spent Saturday in Greensboro shopping.

REVOLUTION NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. Fred Trantham spent a recent week end in Lexington as guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Walter Trantham.

S. Sgt. Fred G. Hilliard, formerly of Bonlee, has just spent a 21-day furlough with relatives in Revolution and has reported to his base in Florida for reassignment. Sgt. Hilliard was a gunner on a B-24 Liberator in England and wears the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

Mrs. A. J. Hilliard and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Alice Hilliard used one of the Revolution club pressure canners Monday afternoon, and canned 13 quarts of back-bone and spare ribs and 13 quarts of sausage.

BABY CLINICS

Revolution

Those present at the Revolution Clinic Wednesday were: Linda Faye Fulk, Pat Davis, Janice and Rebecca and a visitor, Janie Morris.

White Oak

Dr. Keith was at the White Oak Clinic Wednesday.

There was one new member, Bobby Leon Russell. Others were: Charles Garner, Sharon Hill, Jimmie Reese, Linda Lee Paschall, Priscilla Ann and Howard Lee Smith.

Proximity

Stevie Simmons was a new member at the Proximity Baby Clinic on Wednesday afternoon. He is the five-week-old son of Chief Machinist and Mrs. W. E. Simmons. Others attending the Clinic were: Sylvia Karen Williams, Frankie Ann Hill, Jewel Peeden, Larry Jordan, Gary Lloyd Kennedy, Brenda Ann Whiteley, Robert Leon Maness, Robert Harold Webb Jr., Ronald Lee Fisher, Charles Wayne Fisher, Roberta Maness, Larry Peeden, and Jack Murphy Jr.

Dr. M. Y. Keith will be at the Clinic next Wednesday and those who wish to consult him must be present at 1:15.

Pfc. and Mrs. Leo Cicci, 1410 Maple street, Proximity, announce the birth of a son, Joey.

Gardner Memorial Bible Class Holds Monthly Meeting

Hear Talks By Arnold, Clay; Financial Report Is Given

The Gardner Memorial class of the Carraway Memorial Methodist church held their regular monthly supper meeting Sunday, November 26, at White Oak-Revolution branch of the Cone Memorial YMCA. Prior to the supper and business meeting, which were held in the basement dining room, the group heard an illustrated lecture by A. S. Arnold, general secretary of Cone Memorial Y., which was delivered in the Biblical room.

Business session was presided over by Ray Tugman, president of the Gardner Memorial class, who also made a report of the activities of the class for the year ending in October. The report disclosed that 20 of the 70 members are now in the armed forces.

Financial report revealed that the total collection for the year amounted to \$309.00, having been disbursed as follows: \$108.00 to the Sunday school operating expense, \$96.00 to the World Service fund of the church, \$80.00 to the Rankin School Bible teacher, and \$25.00 to local relief.

Talks were made by Rev. G. W. Clay, pastor of Carraway Memorial Methodist church, and other members of the class, R. L. Kale, L. J. Bumgarner, and A. S. Arnold, of the Men's Bible class, were visitors at this meeting. The supper and program was arranged by the social committee, Messrs. Eugene Moody, Charles Smith, and E. S. Sawyer. Others present were: Cecil Elmore, Dallas Harper, Cleo Honeycutt, Frank Starling, Arlindo Lineberry, Paul Childress, Vernon Watson, C. L. Thornbro, Ross Canada, Clifford Craven, Lee Hughes, Millard Leonard, Leonard Moss, Merlin Beaver, Henry Wrenn, Garland Denny, Rass Lawson, Ed Spivey, Clarence Whitt, and Owen Parker.

Shortage Of Duck Calls For Action

Some skilled textile workers will be released from the army in this country because of the critical shortage of duck for tents, according to a recent news release from Washington.

Senator Maybank, of South Carolina, stated that the OPA has decided to leave to the army the question of ceiling prices on the duck it buys.

The South Carolina senator stated that thousands of workers will be needed to speed up production and that he hopes "the people will join in to help get these things needed for our boys in the armed services."

MINNEOLA NEWS

Mrs. Kitty Bass of Norfolk spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Rook on Piedmont street.

Cpl. Broadus Riggins from Camp McCall spent the week end with Mrs. Riggins and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Riggins.

Sgt. C. A. Wharton and wife are spending some time with their parents here. Mrs. Wharton is the former Gertrude Wall. They have been living in California where Sgt. Wharton is stationed.

Miss Violet Pritchett of Wilmington visited her grandmother, Mrs. R. G. Wall over the week end.

So far Mr. H. S. Lewey gets the "blue ribbon" for having raised the largest hog, 576 pounds.

Cpl. Lewis Turner and wife have just spent a five day furlough with their parents, Mrs. Nan Turner and Mr. and Mrs. William Christman.

Pfc. Marion Hancock who has been stationed in Virginia, is spending a short furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Hancock before going to a new location.

The W.M.U. of the Baptist church held its Christmas meeting at the home of Mrs. Agnes Walker on Burlington road, Tuesday night. Mrs. W. C. White, president, presided over the business session. Mrs. Willie Summers had charge of the program. Those taking part were: Etta Jean Summer, Ruby Woodard and Mrs. John Kimmer. "Peace" was the subject for discussion. The Girls Trio sang several Christmas carols. A salad plate with coffee was served after which Polyantha gifts were exchanged.

Special Notice!

The Guilford County Gospel Singing Convention, will sponsor a gospel song broadcast over WGBB, December 17, from 12:15 until 1 o'clock.

Singers from different sections of the state will be heard.

The next meeting of the convention will be held in the Bessemer high school auditorium, January 21.

"By no means do we Germans consider ourselves a master race."—Gaby Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister.

Cotton Executives See Film On British Textile Industry

Herman Cone Is Guest At Meeting Of New York Cotton Merchants' Directors

Motion pictures taken by Walter S. Montgomery, a member of the American textile mission which visited mills in England, returning to this country September 18, were shown to a group of approximately 50 executives of cotton goods selling houses and mill men in the rooms of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, Friday, December 8.

The films covered the experiences of the mission, with numerous views of mills in Lancashire, together with scenes in other parts of war-torn England. Mr. Montgomery, who is president of Beaumont Manufacturing company, and Spartan Mills, Inc., of Spartanburg, S. C., described the films and spoke on conditions in the British cotton textile industry. Thomas M. Bancroft, assistant director of the War Production Board's Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, who was chief of the mission to England, spoke briefly on merchandising procedures in the British Isles.

Cotton mill executives who were guests at the showing included Herman Cone, president of Proximity manufacturing company and Revolution Cotton Mills of Greensboro; and Kemp P. Lewis, president of Erwin Cotton Mills company, Durham.

Following the showing of the films, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Cone were guests of the Association directors at a luncheon at the Merchants club.

Cecil Elmore Spends Part Of Furlough Here

Pharmacist's Mate 3c Cecil Elmore left Sunday after a 15-day furlough spent here with his wife and in Lenore with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Elmore. He returned to his base in San Pedro, Calif. He and Mrs. Elmore spent a short while in Blowing Rock.

Elmore received his basic training at the Great Lakes Naval training station and later attended school in San Diego, Calif. Before enlistment, he was foreman at the White Oak warehouse.

Mrs. Elmore is nurse in the offices of Dr. Clarence Stone and Dr. A. K. Maness.

Cotton Aprons Are Ideal Xmas Gifts

The graduation of the lowly apron into a thing of beauty during the past two years makes it an ideal Christmas gift because, in spite of all its attractive variations, it's a practical gift.

Thanks to that ingenious designer, Helen Pons, we have decorative aprons of new and interesting design to adorn as well as protect you at your cocktail and tea parties, for serving dinner, a dux or to a crowd, for real K.P. duty and housework. There's a right type for every purpose and the right color and style for every figure and face.

For instance, if you're planning cocktails or buffet supper for friends on Christmas or New Year's choose Pons' "snack apron" which boasts a pert wide ruffle round a center piece that doubles for a pocket. The tie is cut to make a big bow on the side. Most attractive ones are striped Everglazed chintz and floral staterom drapery counters.

New and conversation-making, as well as decorative, are her hand-painted aprons of "beutanol," a plastic-coated cotton which resists dirt. If it acquires a spot or two, you can wipe it off with the flick of a damp cloth. These are beautifully flared and painted with green and red butterflies or gigantic red poppies.

For coverage above the waistline choose a bib apron of floral chintz or saten (one of the bold drapery designs); or one of plaid gingham, border pattern, in subtle color combinations. And for real K.P. duty there's a knee-length apron of saten with mammoth pockets of floral chintz.

With world markets bare of goods, the cessation of hostilities will be followed by a tremendous demand for American cotton textiles from all parts of the globe according to William C. Planz, president of the Textile Export association.

A large pent-up demand for cotton textiles is developing rapidly in Central and South America where American styling has been popular for years. Due to shipping difficulties, many of the markets in Latin America are almost denuded of supplies of even the most essential textiles.

Th Far Eastern markets offer attractive possibilities for American cotton mills. The Philippines have always been an outlet for 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 yards annually and it is probable that American textiles alone will be bought by this country and for many years to come. Then we have the Dutch East Indies. The normal consumption of Java and neighboring islands is 400,000,000 square yards a year and we should share in this business once the war is won.

Think It's Bad Now - Men Wore Steel Collars During The Civil War

Ladies, is your laundry spotty? Are your husband's collars too heavily starched? Does he complain thereof? Well, it was worse long ago—and we solved the problem.

During the Civil War the laundry situation became so bad that men were faced with long rows of wilted collars which were getting no attention at all.

Then as now, the ingenuity of America's manufacturers, occupied as they were with war demands, nevertheless came to the rescue. On the market appeared steel collars enameled white, which needed only the slight rub of a wet cloth to be cleaned. They cost 30 cents although the dandies who wanted to be especially smart could buy illusion-stitched, finished, and corrugated models which set them back \$1.25 each.

In Great Britain at the present time, according to the Foreign Commerce Weekly, there are now in use 12 million bicycles—a reminder that the gas shortage is still acute. 25,000 of these "bikes" are being used by the post-offices, and for parcel post deliveries sturdy tricycles are set in motion—241 of them.

To the People of this Community

"Sad little personal belongings are strewn all over these bitter sands." Thus wrote Ernie Pyle from a beachhead in Normandy.

More than 2,000 bundles of these belongings, carefully collected and packed by the armed forces, are sent monthly from a Kansas City depot to homes throughout America.

That's the current price of victory over enemy forces who forced this war upon you. These "souvenirs" are enveloped with heartaches and drenched with tears.

How long this tragic depot stays in business is up to you. Every second prolongs the slaughter. Every extra \$100 War Bond in the Sixth War Loan helps to shorten the fighting. Can you do less than to lend your money for speedy victory?

THE EDITOR

THE TEXTORIAN

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PROXIMITY
PROX. PRINT WORKS



WHITE OAK
REVOLUTION

No communication of any sort or description, whether news or expressions of opinion upon any topic, will be published unless accompanied by real name of writer. The name however will not be published unless consent is given.

Greensboro, North Carolina, Friday, December 15, 1944

Confusion and Complications

The confusion and complications which have arisen in connection with the President's appointments to the Department of State certainly do not lend themselves toward the establishment of an international program which can be said to represent the sentiment of the American people.

It is indeed unfortunate that at this time in particular so much confusion and disagreement exists.

As we have stated before, at best the international situation looks even more involved and less encouraging than it did right after World War I. If this is to be the last war, we will certainly have to do a lot more than has been done so far in bringing about international accord and agreement.

The mere setting up of some international agency will not in any way assure international accord or the prevention of war. There has to be a meeting of minds and there has to be some workable formula developed if the international situation is to be placed on any sort of a healthy basis.

We do not know whether the President's appointees are the right type of men for the job. He evidently thinks so in view of the whole situation or he would not have appointed them. It is probably wise that members of Congress investigate these men thoroughly. On the other hand, it is our feeling that the President should have consulted a sufficient number of representatives of Congress and taken them into his confidence before he actually made the appointments. In other words, he could have probably spared himself considerable criticism and could have certainly avoided the type of confusion and distrust which now exists if he had handled the matter a little more democratically.

Full collaboration between the President and Congress is important at this time and particularly in connection with international affairs.

North Carolina Taxpayers Saved \$23,076,783 In 17 Years By Unique System Of Budgeting

Emphasizing the continuing economy record of the North Carolina State Budget Bureau, Lloyd Griffin, executive vice-president of the North Carolina Citizens Association, has announced that expenditures in the various departments and institutions of the state during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 were cut \$2,569,589 from the total of \$61,179,820 appropriated by the legislature. This makes the 17th consecutive year that the Budget Bureau has made substantial savings, the total savings for the 17-year period amounting to \$23,076,783. "If the difference between actual expenditures and legislative appropriations is a criterion, the Bureau has paid for itself several times over," Mr. Griffin stated.

Explaining the workings of the Bureau, Mr. Griffin further stated: "Prior to passage of the Executive Budget Act in 1927, each department and institution apparently felt that it should spend the entire amount appropriated by the state legislature. After the budgetary system was set up the picture changed completely. In the very first year \$955,550 was saved, and each succeeding year the Bureau cut expenditures amounting to as much as \$2,810,355 in 1935.

"From 1929 to 1936 the work of the Budget Bureau was especially difficult, since each year during this period with the exception of 1935, the legislative appropriations were well in excess of the total tax yield and balancers available for expenditures. Yet, because of reductions made in actual expenditures, only three of those years (1931, 1932 and 1933) ended with a deficit. In 1931, the legislature limited reductions for schools to ten per cent and, as a result, deficits piled up during the next two years.

"Preliminary work on each biennial budget begins in the early fall preceding the biennial period with a tour of inspection of state departments and institutions by members of the Ad-

visory Budget Commission. The Commission is made up of the governor, as ex-officio Director of the Budget, the Assistant Director of the Budget (who is the administrative head of the Budget Bureau), the chairmen of the Senate and House Finance Committees, chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, and two citizens appointed by the governor.

Starting in November, the Commission holds hearings in which budget requests from all departments and institutions are submitted. In December, the Advisory Budget Commission drafts both a revenue bill and an appropriation bill for the biennium starting the following July and the governor submits them about the second week in January, with his recommendations, as his biennial budget message to the legislature. Following this, the Legislative Appropriation and Finance Committees hold hearings before final adoption of the appropriation and revenue bills.

"Usually, because of the preliminary work of the Advisory Budget Commission, with the participation of the appropriation and finance committee chairmen, the bills as finally adopted by the Legislature are practically the same as the governor's recommendations.

"When the fiscal period begins on July 1, the Budget Bureau must use the appropriation totals as maximum amounts that each agency may spend, but expenditures can be made only on release of funds by the Bureau. Throughout the fiscal year the needs of each agency are studied by staff experts, and allocations are made on a quarterly basis. These allocations are nearly always somewhat less than one-quarter of the annual appropriation.

"If state revenues decline, expenditures must be reduced to prevent a deficit. Whenever it is evident that the current revenues available will not meet the appropriations, the governor, acting in his capacity as Director of

Four - Function Farm Jeep Meets Test For Many Jobs

Toledo, O., Dec. 15.—A farm version of the jeep, said to be the first vehicle in history capable of performing the four-fold function of a tractor, light truck, passenger conveyance and independent power unit, has been previewed on the farm of Charles E. Sorensen near here by Willys Overland Motors, who industrial ingenuity brought about design and development of the famous jeep in cooperation with the Army.

Modifying the little war vehicle for peaceful uses is one of the means by which its manufacturer plans to keep production lines moving after the war. Through introduction or adaptation of products such as this one, industrial management believes it will be able to provide jobs and earning power for both veterans and workers now engaged on war jobs, and aid in fulfilling industry's efforts to enable Americans to earn more, buy more and have more.

Plan to Use Jeeps

The new version of the jeep comes as result of a nationwide survey, conducted by the auto company early this year. Response showed that the country's farmers are planning to use jeeps for everything from sawing wood to spraying orchards.

Ward W. Canaday, chairman of the company, said the new farm jeep has proved its ability to perform a wide list of farm jobs with maximum efficiency.

These include plowing, disking, harrowing, cultivating, mowing, dragging logs, hauling feed for stock, towing loaded farm wagons and others.

Equipped with a newly developed power take-off, it can operate equipment for threshing and baling, picking and shelling corn, silo filling, sawing wood, spraying paint, spraying orchards, pumping water and a wide list of other farm chores.

In addition, the little car is regarded by farmers who have given it the hard test of day-by-day farm use as the most versatile jack-of-all-jobs vehicle yet to come along.

Lobster, Fabrics Fly Through Air

New England products have taken to the air. The first shipment of live lobsters by air freight was made from Boston to Sardi's breakfast club in Hollywood, and the famous Brown Derby restaurant has announced it will take all the lobsters that can be shipped by air.

A piece of New England textile, dispatched on a Sunday morning to Hollywood, was styled, draped, made up there and flown back East for sale in a New York store the following Tuesday morning.

The Budget, is required to cut expenditures on a horizontal percentage basis. This requirement was waived only in 1931 when the legislature limited cuts for schools to ten per cent.

"Because of a sharp increase in state revenues during the past four years, and the yearly reductions made by the Budget Bureau, the 1943-44 fiscal year ended with a cumulative surplus of \$57,648,870, and estimates of the surplus at the end of the current fiscal year range from \$70 million to \$75 million. There is substantial support, both on the part of officials and the public—an idea advanced by the Citizens Association—of placing \$52 million of the surplus in a sinking fund to take care of the General Fund debt. This would automatically reduce annual appropriations by more than \$5 million."

Relief At Last For Your Cough

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

CLIFTON R. BERRIER
representing the
METROPOLITAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

will gladly recommend a program planned to fit your personal Life Insurance needs. Call or write

Phone 7294

507 GUILFORD BLDG.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

TASTE-TEST
WINNER

FROM COAST TO COAST
ROYAL CROWN
COLA

2 full glasses 5¢

THIS BUSINESS OF LIVING

BY SUSAN THAYER

When my friend Myra dropped in this afternoon I gave her a cup of tea and a cookie fresh from the oven, and we sat down to settle a few world affairs.

Myra's husband is almost due to be discharged from the Army, and while she is deliciously happy about it I noted a slight reserve. Finally it came out: "Father keeps talking about apple-selling back in the thirties!"

"Well," I said, "the most encouraging sign I've seen that there won't be any repetition of apple-selling was a story the other day about a plan business has for providing jobs."

Myra hadn't seen the story, so I explained it as well as I understood it myself: Business, it seems to me, is

making a very determined effort to keep the country prosperous.

They're promising, to start the ball rolling, to offer us a lot of new products as quickly as possible, so the factories can keep going and open new plants too. That means old employees will keep their jobs, and there'll be work for veterans.

Also, they're promising mass production and competition that will bring prices down. And good wages. So, we should all have money to spend and it should go further than it used to.

"You see," I said, "with factories running, workers earning good money and the money being spent for new houses, cars, furniture, clothes and

Got A Gadget?

Any gadget thought up within the last 154 years is being investigated by American industry in its all-out effort to keep the wheels of production whirling after the war.

In search of ideas for postwar civilian goods, manufacturers are checking over the 2,362,963 inventions patented since 1790, according to Gratian Kerans, administrative assistant to the Commissioner of Patents.

Things, the cycle should keep on expanding, with more production, and more jobs instead of fewer."

Myra was more optimistic when she left, and I for one sincerely believe that she and all the other service wives have a right to feel confident about the future.

Telephone Line For Television

Engineering and industrial genius have combined to produce a successful process for transmitting television over ordinary telephone lines and a method of recording television programs for broadcasting in the same manner as sound radio programs.

The new development was demonstrated in Indianapolis by representatives of the radio industry by Homer E. Capehart, president of the Packard Manufacturing company.

In addition to reducing greatly the cost of television transmission, the system can be used to adapt existing broadcasting stations to television transmission and to transform existing radio receivers into combination sight-and-sound receivers. Mr. Capehart

Aloha Hawaii—In 12 Hours

Twelve-hour commercial air service between Los Angeles and Hawaii, with 44-passenger four-motored landplanes, appears to be a postwar reality as applications to run such a service come before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, D. C.

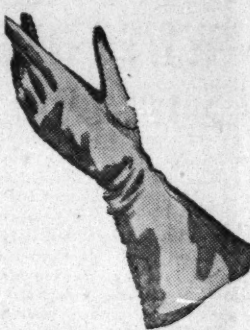
One firm, the new Pacific Air Lines, is prepared to offer passenger fares of five cents a mile.

He added that the invention promises to hasten the day when television becomes a large-scale industry.

Credit for the development goes to Raymond Binney, a young engineer with the Capehart firm.



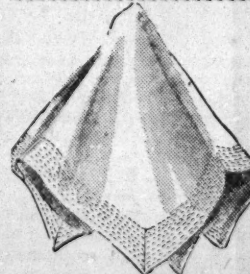
Gifts for Her



LADIES' GLOVES
\$1.00 to \$2.98



HAND BAGS
\$2.49 to \$2.98



BOXED HANKIES
39c to \$1.00



HOUSE COATS
\$2.98 to \$8.95

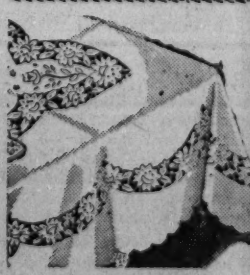


TABLE CLOTHS
\$1.49 to \$2.98

Gifts for Christmas

Special Christmas Offer on

Fur-Trimmed Coats
Sport Coats -- Dresses
20% OFF

on
Coats .. \$19.00 to \$35.00
Dresses . \$4.95 to \$10.95

Here is an offer that you can't afford to miss! Lovely Fur-trimmed and sports coats and dresses for practical holiday gifts. Many styles and colors, all the newest. No finer Christmas gifts could be found! All at 20% reduction.

OTHER GIFTS FOR WOMEN!

Silk Gowns \$2.98 to \$3.98
Bed Jackets \$1.49 to \$2.49
Hosiery 81c - 90c - \$1.08

Something To Wear Would Please Him!

Handsomely Tailored
SUITS

\$24.75 to \$32.50

Christmas shopping should stick to practicality this year. Let us help you in the selection of the right suit for a gift to someone else or yourself . . . one which guarantees expert fit, durability and quality in styling and fabrics. You'll find the suit of your choice in our store.

Also:

MEN'S TOPCOATS

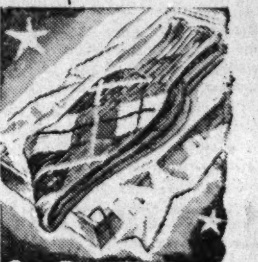
Men's Fall Hats \$5.00 to \$6.00
Wool Hat Special \$1.95
Gift Set for Men (plus tax) . . . \$2.00 to \$4.00

WHITE OAK DEPARTMENT STORE
REVOLUTION STORE COMPANY
PROXIMITY MERCANTILE COMPANY
WHITE OAK STORE NO. 2

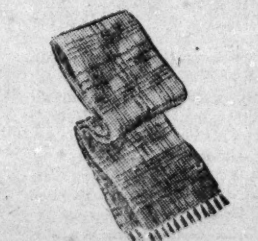
Gifts for Him



Men's
KID GLOVES
\$2.98



MEN'S SOX
25c to 35c



MEN'S SCARFS
(Silk and Wool)
\$1.69 to \$2.98



TIES
55c to \$1.00



Men's
POCKET BOOKS
\$1.00 to \$3.50



Chemist Sees 100-Year Life

The productive team of science and industry is prepared to give mankind a fuller and longer life span, pointing to an expectancy of 100 years, according to Dr. Gustav Egloff, research director of Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago, and president of the American Institute of Chemists.

In the field of food, industrial chemists have perfected such synthetics as ammonia and nitrates to enrich soil, and hydrocarbon gases or butylene to stimulate the growth of plant foods up to 100 per cent. A magic yellow powder called calcichin will double the size of fruits and vegetables. New quick-freezing techniques will store produce of peak production for use in lean years.

Air Conditioning

Houses will be air conditioned and insulated against heat, cold and noise, Dr. Egloff predicts. Textiles woven from rayon, nylon, rubber, spun glass, and wools from wood and soybeans may outmode the products of the silk-worm, the sheep and the cotton plant.

Infection carrying insects will be killed with the new DDT compound; the "walkie-talkie" will enable individuals to communicate directly with other individuals; television will be available in homes, autos, trains, ships.

YOUNTS - DEBOE
Second Floor

Give a Man
Something
He Really Needs



Real Rubber
RAINCOATS

\$5.95 - \$7.95

Hardly a more practical gift than one of these raincoats made of genuine rubber, warmly lined, pockets roomy, trim looking! Comes in black only. Single breasted, fly front type. Sizes 6 to 42.



Men's Leather
JACKETS

\$10.95 - \$19.95

Men's jacket made of smooth leather or suede, with zipper or button front. Warmly lined with pure wool material, built for long, hard wear. Tan, brown and black. Sizes 4 to 48.

YOUNTS - DEBOE
COMPANY

How The Russians Do It

Have you read William L. White's story of his visit among Russian workers and Russian factories? In "Report on the Russians" he tells us that these Muscovite men and women "belong to their factories", which means that they have no legal right to seek other jobs or to live anywhere but in an apartment house assigned to their factory. They work sixty-six hours a week and frequently eat all their daily meals in the factory dining room. The factor belongs to the government so there is no competition for efficiency, although there is a bonus for each worker who produces more than his quota. There is also no attempt to make the work shop clean, comfortable, and efficient. Everyone works every word-day unless he is sick and under the care of a government physician.

All business is government owned so there is no incentive to save money to begin a business of your own or to invest in another's business for profit. Food and clothing are strictly rationed and travel is prohibited except by Government permission and to points approved by a government travel bureau. (No one could take a week-end trip to a football game unless he was a government official. Besides, there are no football games. The Russians go to the concert or ballet for their amusement.)

The Russians though Mr. White was telling them a polite lie when he answered their questions concerning the earnings of American industrial workers. Although their earnings are low, the Russians are so strictly rationed that they cannot spend all of the money they earn and sometimes

donate two or three months salary to the Government for war purposes.

There couldn't be a black market in a place where individuals don't go into business and the supply channels are strictly controlled. And there could be no Christmas shopping as we know it, for Russians must buy everything from drab government stores which have no incentive to dress up or to sell things better or cheaper. (Ivan Ivanovitch pays the same price for the same article in whatever government store he buys, and the clerks who run the stores don't gain by attracting more customers.)

Of course the Russians think it is a pretty good system and they are working and fighting patriotically for their country. They are trying to raise their production records just as we are doing but they don't have the efficient engineering or management that we have to make their production lines efficient. The result is that production costs too much in man-hours if not in wages.

Let us be thankful for our freedom to work and live where we wish, for whom we wish, and to invest our money or property in any enterprise we like. Let us be on the job to do our part.

Well, here in Uncle Sam's domain we don't always stay on the job as these attendance figures show. Maybe if we could spend a day in the mud and blood of Ormoc or the freezing slush of the Cologne Plain, we would do better. Maybe we would work harder and maybe we would buy more war bonds.

ATTENDANCE REPORT

November 27, 1944 - December 3, 1944

	Revolution	Proximity	White Oak	P. Works
Carding, 1st Shift	90.13%	88.19%	88.18%	92.30%
Carding, 2nd	93.19	87.64	86.33	---
Carding, 3rd	91.27	87.64	86.33	---
Spinning, 1st Shift	73.63	88.13	87.56	---
Spinning, 2nd	83.04	78.78	84.93	---
Spinning, 3rd	93.32	88.13	87.56	---
Weaving, 1st Shift	76.56	91.35	87.10	---
Weaving, 2nd	90.51	88.09	88.55	---
Weaving, 3rd	92.35	88.09	88.55	---
Beam & Slash, 1st Shift	80.92	97.63	92.37	---
Beam & Slash, 2nd	---	92.27	84.10	---
Napping, 1st Shift	100.00	---	---	98.23
Napping, 2nd	100.00	---	---	---
Dyeing, 1st Shift	98.27	98.27	94.47	93.68
Dyeing, 2nd	97.65	92.27	79.67	---
Dyeing, 3rd	---	---	88.89	---
Finishing, 1st Shift	96.35	83.34	88.25	91.40
Finishing, 2nd	92.19	71.98	81.92	---
Finishing, 3rd	---	---	93.75	---
Shipping, 1st Shift	99.24	100.00	---	89.14
Shipping, 2nd	100.00	---	---	---
Color Shop	---	---	---	92.75
Laboratory & Chemical	---	---	---	91.75
Printing	---	---	---	88.82
Engraving	---	---	---	100.00
Bleaching	---	---	---	89.60

Designer Praises Cottons For Play And Winter Work

Fred A. Picard, work and sports-wear designer now serving in the Army says his interest in cotton dates back to childhood. He remembers the fine cotton fabrics and colorful embroideries his father manufactured in Switzerland for the now-couture of Paris. So, when Fred grew up, and discovered a collection of 18th Century hand-printing blocks in the South of France he made arrangements to print modern cotton with 18th Century designs for the Paris couturiers.

Well-known in peacetime for the streamlined ski togs he designed for the Sun Valley set, he sticks to cottons for the work garments he has been designing since the war because he finds that many features of ski wear can be translated into work clothes. The same closely woven cottons treated for wind- and water-repellency he chose for ski suits and jackets to keep out cold winds and shed snow and still be light enough to allow the wearer plenty of freedom of movement he finds ideal for both outdoor and indoor workers' clothing. The smooth-

surfaced cottons, he explains, shed dust and grime in the factories just as they shed snow. The cottons, too, are easily made with the same free-action sleeves and legs in work garments which he used to incorporate into this winter sports models.

He uses denim, gabardine, and jeans for garments for women at work because, he states, these fabrics are durable, washable, easy to handle, and economical, besides giving the worker a neat, fresh, tailored appearance. Cottons, Mr. Picard told the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council, are slated for a still more brilliant future after the war for all types of fashions from evening gowns to active sports garb. American sports styles plus American cottons are a combination which, he believes, will have an important influence on the worldwide fashion scene.

Mr. Picard's last group of cut-fabrication clothes for women workers, released just after he went into service, illustrate his feelings about style and its relation to hard-working cottons. The collection includes all types of garments approved by war plants. An overall, for instance, is cut with roomy pockets and for femininity's sake, has a heart-shaped bib piped in red-and-white striped cotton to match the blouse. A shirt-and-slacks outfit of blue denim with long sleeved inner-outer shirt and deep-pocketed slacks that like the overall, fastens at the ankles with a drawstring, may be worn with a matching short-sleeved blouse as well as with the shirt. Dark hard-to-soil denim is also used in surplice-front coveralls enlivened with pink-and-white cotton binding.

This thoughtful designer has not forgotten that a woman's crowning glory must be covered for most war jobs to prevent her from catching strands of hair in machinery and protect it from dirt and grease. He has made a special work cap that's one of the most attractive pieces of headgear seen anywhere this season. It's a long-visored cap of navy gabardine with a snood and trimming of the red-and-white used to trim the overalls.

Picard is enthusiastic about his designing, but he really gets excited when you mention the work he is doing in the Army. Stationed at Halloran hospital he works with the recreational division of the Army in the handcraft shops, helping the wounded men returned from overseas keep busy doing all kinds of work with their hands.

"I wouldn't be caught dead with a British Communist!"—American-born Lady Astor, British M.P.

NAM Calls For Industry Meel

With "Producing for Victory—Preparing for Peace" its theme, America's industrial management as represented by the National Association of Manufacturers will assemble in New York, December 6 for a three-day Reconversion Congress of American Industry.

"Winning the war must remain industry's primary objective," according to the call for the meeting. "But re-converting to peacetime production, when and as the demands of war permit, involves processes and problems of vital concern to every industrialist."

The congress will be a major contribution by industry towards erasing the great question marks that hang over our national economy. The problems of the future will be examined not in a spirit of carping criticism, but in one of helpful and constructive thinking."

The congress will represent the forty-ninth annual meeting of the NAM, which is comprised of more than 12,000 manufacturers—71 per cent of whom employ less than 500 workers.

Need For Sound Patent System

A sound patent system, as protection for inventive genius, is a vital need in postwar America as a basis of national defense and a means of restoring the economy to full employment. A. A. Potter, dean of engineering at Purdue University, told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Dean Potter described the American patent system as "largely responsible" for the industrial supremacy of the United States and for the high living standards of its people.

Reading & Writing

by Edwin Seaver & Robin McKown

You can always depend on A. J. Cronin to tell a good story, and he doesn't disappoint us in his latest novel, "The Green Years."

"The Green Years" is about a little boy during the painful years of adolescence, and the setting is far away—a provincial Scottish village. Robert Shannon, orphaned and alone, has been sent to live with his maternal grandparents. He finds himself in a hostile world; his name, his clothes, his religion are all the wrong kind for the new environment.

His grandmother is a good old soul, and colorful. His grandfather is about as mean and scolding as they come. It is great-grandfather, however, who is the most stimulating of the family, a wicked old sinner to be sure, but who serves as the youth's buffer against his persecutors and who rises to glorious heights before the story is over.

Dr. Cronin is also the author of "The Keys of the Kingdom," which was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection and which Twentieth Century-Fox will soon bring to the screen.

Funerals were one of the foremost forms of entertainment in her Cape Cod village, Edith Austin Holton reports in "Yankees Were Like This." Once when old Mr. Applebee was rushing to one, a friend who tried to stop him was told, "Hold on, Abner. I'll have to hear ye out another time. Right now I'm heading for Silas Bacter's funeral and it's somethin' I've been wantin' to go to for so long I ain't aimin' to lose a minute of the pleasure."

Burges Johnson, in "As Much As I Dare," tells that once when he was a

Jobs Await 3,000,000 Vets

Jobs await at least 3,000,000 homecoming veterans in private industry, according to Harry L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corp.

Industry is well ahead with a plan to welcome the veterans, since it has been able to draw on the experience of manufacturers who already have devised their own techniques in reemploying thousands. Mr. Derby, who is chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on Veteran Employment Problems, told a recent meeting of industrialists in New York.

The plan contemplates first, adoption of sound, human company policies for the readjustment of the able-bodied veteran to productive life; second, equally warm and understanding rehabilitation of the bodily disabled through new plant techniques, and third, a fair and common-sense attitude toward the so-called psycho-neurotic serviceman.

little boy, his mother took him and his brother to visit the poet Whitier. In advance, she admonished them to treasure every word the poet said so they might relate them to their grandchildren. Writes Mr. Johnson, "We were as little interested in grandchildren then as in poets, but I still remember all his words to us."

War has widened America's feet, and the shoe industry, sweating out the war with too little help and materials and too much business, is finding time somehow to revise the system of lasts that has been in vogue since the post-Civil War decade.

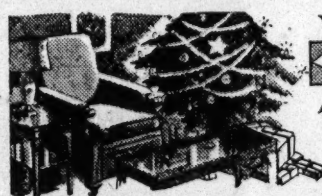


Bigger Feet As Result Of War

War has widened America's feet, and the shoe industry, sweating out the war with too little help and materials and too much business, is finding time somehow to revise the system of lasts that has been in vogue since the post-Civil War decade.

Women's shoes will be made wider, shorter in the foreparts and with snug-fitting heels. Men's styles aren't changing so radically, but manufacturers not male America is buying a larger size.

Shoe manufacturers in making these basic alterations look forward to a postwar business 37 per cent above the 1940 level, when the public bought 404,000,000 pairs.



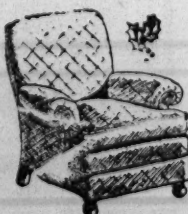
Beautiful MIRRORS

So many, many new styles from which to choose . . . square, oblong, round shapes . . . with distinctive frames. A wonderful gift.



LAMPS

The largest selection we have ever shown in table, floor and bridge lamps. The newest designs . . . with beautiful new shades. At almost any price you choose to pay.



Occasional CHAIRS

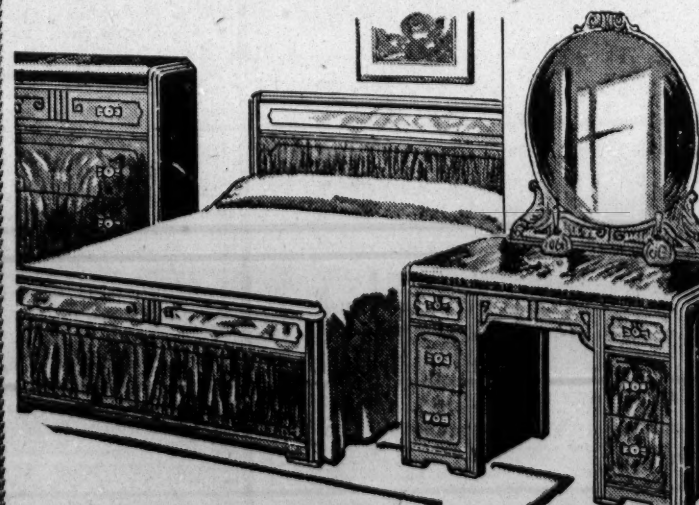
All styles of occasional chairs. Excellent Christmas gifts suited to any member of the family.

HOME GIFTS At BURTNER'S



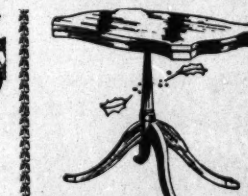
Two and Three Piece Living Room Suites \$79.50 up

Christmas will be a gala occasion with one of our new suites in your living room . . . and the family will enjoy it every day in the year. A large and complete selection of both two and three piece suites in the newest styles to choose from . . . in Tapestries, Mohairs and Velours. At a wide range of moderate prices.



MODERN BEDROOM SUITE . . \$69.50 up

Lovely modern bedroom suites. Would make fine and lasting gift for the home. See our selection early.



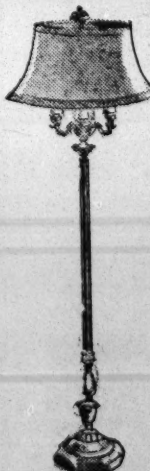
TABLES

Every home can always use an extra table or two. This season we have assembled an unusually large selection of attractive new styles, all types.



PICTURES

A wide selection of attractive new prints to choose from . . . newest frames. An always acceptable gift.



FLOOR LAMPS

Everybody appreciates a floor lamp. These fine lamps are made in the latest designs and styled for usefulness as well.

BURTNER FURNITURE COMPANY

312 South Elm Street

"ESTABLISHED 1909"

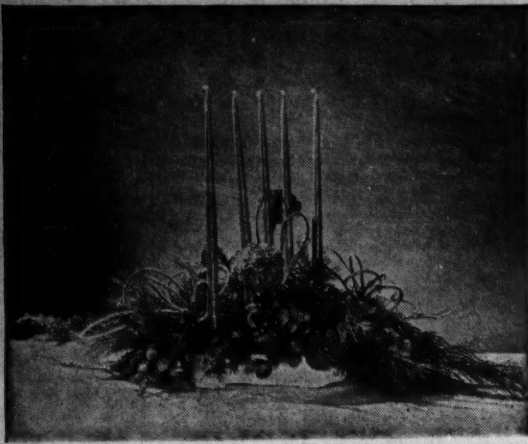
Dial 8417

QUIZ FOR DRIVERS

BY J. E. WINCHESTER—AUTOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT ESSO MARKETERS



Answers to Quiz for Drivers
A.—There are 4,000,000 street lights in the United States.
A.—Two-thirds of all Canadian drivers have only a gas ration book.
A.—An average loss of 19 days is suffered by the worker and the nation in the average traffic accident, a recent National Conservation Bureau study reveals.



For the mantelpiece or a Christmas buffet, Alyn Wayne, stylist of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, arranges a decoration of pine branches and cones with several large dahlias. Wired chenille and tall red candles complete the festive air.

War Bonds Offered In Six War Loan Campaign Have Been Adapted For All Type Investments

Bonds offered for sale in the Sixth War Loan Drive are adapted to meet every type of investment need, the Treasury announced. The Series E Savings Bond—the "people's bond"—is still the best buy for the maximum yield, for medium term investment, for availability of cash in emergency. Paying 2.9 percent interest, if held till maturity—10 years—the E Bond pays \$1 for every \$3 invested, larger interest than is available in any other type of security for the small investor. The recent ruling making it possible for banks to cash E Bonds on demand, 60 days or more after purchase, gives the small investor the security of knowing that he can get his money in a hurry in case of emergency. In the meantime, it starts making money for him after the first year. Series E Bonds can be bought for as little as \$18.75 or as much as \$750. At maturity the yield on the former is \$25, on the latter \$1,000.

For larger investors, Series F and

G Bonds should have an outstanding appeal. An F Bond pays interest equivalent to 2.53 percent a year, compounded semi-annually, if the bond is held to maturity, 12 years from date of issue. Ranging in cost price from \$18.50 to \$7,400, the increase in 12 years runs from \$25 to \$10,000.

Series G Bond is a current income bond. In 12 years the \$1,000 paid is returned at par. During that time, however, \$300 in interest will be paid, \$12.50 every six months by Treasury check. G Bonds can be bought in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

For current income, the Treasury is also offering 2½ percent Treasury Bonds, maturing in 1971; 2 percent Treasury Bonds maturing in 1954; Treasury 1½ percent notes and 7/8 percent Certificates of Indebtedness. The first two offerings range in denomination from \$500 to \$1,000,000. They are redeemable for cash at the Government's option only on or after March 15, 1966, for the 2½'s and on or after December 15, 1952, for the Treasury 2's. For long term investment the Treasury 2½'s is considered the best buy.

For investment of business reserves or other temporary funds, the 1½ percent Notes and 7/8 percent Certificates of Indebtedness are offered. Sums of \$1,000 to \$1,000,000 may be invested in these securities, which mature on September 15, 1947, and December 1, 1945, respectively.

Especially designed for paying taxes are the Series C Savings Notes. If held

WARTIME HOMEMAKER

CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST SPECIALISTS
by the
Homemaking Specialists of the
General Electric Consumers Institute

Christmas morning—ah—what memories for the grown-ups and what anticipation it holds for the small fry. At last the day Bobbie and Susie, Jimmie and Peggy have waited a whole year for dawns much too early for their parents, but it is the children's day so let's make the most of it. The children are so excited that they probably have to be coaxed and cajoled to keep away from their Christmas tree and presents long enough to eat their breakfast. By tempting their appetites with their special favorites, you will save wear and tear on your own nerves, and at the same time be establishing a family tradition which will increase in meaning as the years go by and the children grow up. It is the simple family customs which bind the family together, and by building a sound family structure we are rendering our greatest service to our country and the world. Civilization can progress no higher than the individuals and families who make it.

So, to get back to our original theme—Christmas breakfast—here is a menu which has been a tradition for generations in one family we know very well. You can tell from the codfish cakes that it had its origin in New England:

Sliced Oranges
*Codfish Balls Broiled Bacon
Wholewheat Muffins Strawberry Jam
Cocoa Coffee
This is a Christmas breakfast menu we were served at the home of friends from way down south in Georgia: Grapefruit Sections with Honey
*Sliced Ham with Red Gravy
*Scrambled Eggs *Hominy Grits
Popovers Orange Marmalade
Here's another typical all-American Christmas breakfast which is hard to beat:

Homemade Tomato Juice
*Pecan Waffles with Melted Butter and Maple Syrup
Link Sausage Fried Apples
*Indicates recipes given below.

Codfish Balls
Freshen and simmer according to directions on package 1 small pkg. salt codfish; force through fine cutter of food chopper and add 2 cups hot mash-

till maturity, three years from issue date, they have an interest yield of 1.07 percent. They may, however, be redeemed at the holder's option after 6 months at 100 percent plus interest.



By JEAN MERRITT
Baby Home Institute

Mother's Diet Matters

Our current concern over the state of Europe's undernourished children—and we would be the last to minimize the real peril of their plight—has blinded us somewhat to startling facts beginning to appear at home. Within our own halliwicks, within eye and ear shot of our excellent national nutrition program, a condition of malnourishment has risen, alarming to medical men today.

The fact of the matter is this: Recent nutritional studies are beginning to reveal unusual dietary deficiencies in our warborn babies. By the end of the first month, in a clinical study of two-hundred such babies, two-thirds were found to be suffering from marked and active cases of rickets. Now this is most unusual. For ordinarily, children born of mothers whose diets are deficient, do not have rickets at birth. And where a mother has had an adequate diet, infants store up enough vitamin D during fetal life to remain immune from rickets for two or three months.

Of course, it is now a fact so well-known as to be a classic, that a mother MUST receive a well-balanced diet during pregnancy if her baby is to have the right start in life and have sound physical health. Mild deficiencies in diet during this period will affect the mother's nutrition first. But when such deficiencies are continued over a long period of time, and increase in kind and number, apparently the baby's future health will suffer, too.

What then, scientists ask themselves, is causing this increasing malnutrition among our newborn nowadays? We have always had some mothers, whose diets were far from perfect during pregnancy, but such a state did not occur. Can it be that many of our young mothers, who under peacetime circumstances would be receiving good meals at home, are now eating poorly for long periods of time? War wives who trail their husbands from army camp to army camp, often find it impossible to lead the kind of quiet life so necessary during pregnancy. Everyone knows how these youngsters live. Often they are forced to rent miserable rooms in crowded quarters. And they eat where and when they can. Too often this means coffee and hot dogs at roadstands, train stops, bus depots, third-rate restaurants. No girl can grow a baby on many meals like that.

Fatigue and over-excitement play an important role in making dietary deficiencies, too. The constant excitement of frequent moves, of living from day-to-day and practically hand-to-mouth, war fears and anxiety, all these conspire to keep her continually upset emotionally. And emotion has a pronounced physical as well as psychological effect on the human body. For emotion releases into the blood stream certain chemicals which are stimulants to the nervous system, and these, in turn, over-stimulate the nervous system of the unborn baby. Effects of this are evident in a marked increase in

restlessness and activity of the fetus—sometimes several hundred percent—and in the heart rate. Research proves that emotional strain produces hyperactive, irritable, squirming, crying, restless, neurotic babies with digestive tracts subject to frequent upsets.

In the animal laboratories, rats fed on diets deficient in certain vitamins and protein, produce young with actual body deformities, with marked shortening of the bone of the forearms and legs, fusion of the ribs, fingers, and toes, and cleft palates. These same deformities have not been demonstrated in the human infant—but neither have they been excluded. The situation thus becomes fraught with more serious possibilities than would appear at first. And it is doubly tragic when we consider that a well-balanced diet is available to nearly everyone today.

It is not enough to plan diets that assure building materials for development and growth for our babies after they are born: Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil, strained vegetables, prepared cereal food, strained fruits and egg yolk. We must impress mothers-to-be with the vital need for proper diet now, for sufficient rest, for calmness and poise, and regular visits to the doctor during pregnancy.

Who Got The Butter?

With butter becoming almost as elusive as that "pot of gold" at the end of the rainbow, homemakers are really puzzled and are asking themselves this question over and over again. "Butter is made from the cream of milk and milk production is at an all time high—then, where is all of the butter?"

In the five pre-war years, 1935-1939 inclusive, there was produced an average of 48,700,000,000 quarts of milk on American farms. Today that production is approximately 54,930,000,000 quarts of milk a year. Those who are mathematically inclined may figure out that this extra 6,230,000,000 quarts of milk will provide enough cream to make 638,000,000 pounds of butter. That is almost exactly five pounds each for every individual. Instead of a butter famine, there should be lots of butter home-makers may reason.

But, there's an answer. Milk is also made into other products than butter. It may just as well be made into cheese, ice cream, evaporated milk or whole milk powder. It is even more likely to be consumed as fresh whole milk.

Military leaders and nutritionists have recognized the place of milk and dairy products in building an efficient fighting organization. They are demanding vast quantities of milk and its products to keep the fighters fit. Almost three and one-half times as much dairy products goes into the garrison ration daily per soldier than in the last World War. These products must, in many cases, be in a concentrated form due to transportation and storage problems.

For example, military and lend-

lease needs require 1,400,000,000 more quarts of milk to concentrate as evaporated milk than was formerly used. Cheese is another product which can be readily transported in a highly concentrated form. Here again 1,400,000,000 more quarts of milk are used than formerly. Dry whole milk was almost unknown before this war began, but it is an especially desirable form in which to transport milk for long distances. About 600,000,000 quarts of milk are needed to make the powdered whole milk for military and lend-lease purposes. Thus we find that of this increased production of 6,230,000,000 quarts of milk, about 3,400,000,000 each year are being used to make extra dairy products for military and lend-lease needs. "But," the homemaker may say, "that still leaves 2,800,000,000 quarts of increased production not demanded for export, lend-lease or for fighters abroad."

The rest of the story of the elusive butter will be found nearer home. Ice cream, although restricted as to the amount that can be produced, still requires almost 500,000,000 quarts more of milk in its manufacture than were required in pre-war days. Add to this another 5,000,000,000 more quarts consumed as fluid milk than in the pre-war period and the cause of the butter vanishing act becomes more obvious. In fact, milk for butter-making is so scarce that butter production this year will likely be 425,000,000 pounds below that of 1941 or more than three pounds per capita decrease. Americans cannot eat the butter and drink it too.

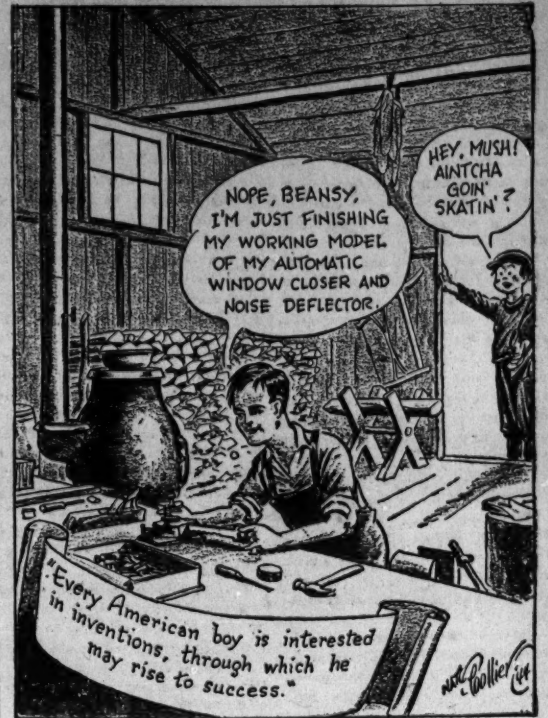
Add to this the fact that large quantities of the exceedingly small amount of butter made is needed for military and lend-lease purposes and other reasons become obvious to show why so little butter is available.

Numerous proposals have been made to try to remedy this situation. Some would have the government increase the consumer's subsidy now being paid not only on butter, but on all other dairy products. Some would increase the prices paid for butter by consumers. Others would decrease the prices of other products made from milk to induce the diversion of milk from other uses into the creameries.

All of these proposals have the same inherent weakness. They would not make any more total milk. They might bring that much sought after butter back out of the cheese plants and the dry whole milk plants, but that milk is needed where it is to make concentrated milks and milk products for America's fighting forces.

That elusive butter has gone into extra ice cream and fluid milk consumption here at home. Abroad it has gone into cheese, evaporated milk, and dry whole milk for American fighters and for lend-lease. Real relief from the butter shortage will come in the probably not-too-distant future, after hostilities have ceased in Europe and after the requirements for lend-

LAND OF OPPORTUNITY . . . By COLLIER



Menus Will "Glow"

Program and menu-fumbling in dark theatres and restaurants will be over after the war, according to electrical manufacturers who foresee use of luminescent paper glowing in the dark—paper now used for aeronautical charts and war maps.

Can't sleep because of the "ghouls and 'hosts' and things that go bump in the night"? Well, here's a sound-stopper for you. Make yourself a silencer by covering small wads of cotton with a thin coating of cold cream. Then plug your ears with them, and draw off.

You can damage the smooth glowing surface of your pearls by bright sunlight or by their scraping against dry skin.

lease have materially diminished or been eliminated entirely.

MONUMENTS GREENSBORO MEMORIAL CO.

J. W. GUESS, Prop. Phone 3-1101

P. O. Box 2219 Located Two Miles Out of Greensboro On Burlington Highway
Specializing in Georgia Marble and Winsboro Blue Granite, which is known as "The Silk of the Trade", we carry a large stock of finished monuments on display at all times. All inquiries and estimates handled without obligation.

The pause for people on-the-go.



DRINK Coca-Cola 5¢

Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by
GREENSBORO COCA COLA BOTTLING COMPANY



I'm Shopping Bank's

... for quality and low prices they're hard to beat! They have a wide variety of both Men's and Women's wear ... What's more we can use their Easy Credit plan!

— Easy Credit Terms —

BANKS
CLOTHING COMPANY

325 South Elm Street

Greensboro, N. C.

at your Bank of Greensboro ---



Join The
Christmas
SAVINGS
CLUB

SAVE
EASILY

FORM
SAVING
HABITS

HAVE
MONEY
READY
IN TIME

"CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUBS are the thing," says Santa! He's very practical in his outlook, we say. "The money accumulates over a period of time and is ready for immediate use when you most need it — it is the convenient way to form good saving habits! Progressive saving, you'll find, becomes a matter of personal pride as you watch small amounts compile into large sums. Try it and see! You'll join Santa and your Bank of Greensboro in singing the praises of this Christmas Saving Club and make it a yearly tradition!"

We Have Helped Others to
Save ... Let Us Help You!

BANK OF GREENSBORO

New Location

Southeastern Bldg. Cor. Market and Elm Sts.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FOR CORRECT TIME ... Dial 3-3401

ed potatoes, 1 tbsp. melted bacon drippings, 1 egg well beaten, ½ tsp. salt, dash of pepper, ½ cup of milk. Beat until very smooth and light (use your electric mixer). Cover and let stand in refrigerator until thoroughly chilled. Shape into cakes about 2 inches in diameter and ½ inch thick. Roll in flour and fry in bacon drippings until browned on both sides.

Sliced Ham with Red Gravy
Cook a slice of ham ¾ inch thick in a skillet, covering for the last ten minutes. Remove ham to a hot platter while making the gravy.

To the fat and meat juices left in the skillet add 2 to 3 tbsp hot coffee and simmer slowly for two or three minutes until the browned fat in the bottom of the skillet is dissolved. Pour over the ham.

Fluffy Scrambled Eggs
Slightly beat together 1 egg per person, 2 tbsp. milk per egg, dash of salt, dash of pepper. Cook in a double boiler stirring occasionally. Just before serving fold in pimento drained and chopped fine and chopped parsley to carry out the Christmas color scheme.

Hominy Grits
Grits are the fine particles of broken hominy and are cooked and used much like rice, either as a vegetable or cereal. Pour 1 cup hominy grits in 4 cups boiling water and add 1 tsp. salt, 1 absp. butter or margarine. Stir constantly until boiling and until they start to thicken. Reduce heat and simmer slowly about 1 hour, stirring occasionally. When ready to serve they should be quite dry. Add a small piece of butter and heat well for a minute or two.

Pecan Waffles
Beat together 2 egg yolks and 1 3-4 cups milk. Add and beat lightly 2 cups flour, 2 tbsp. sugar, 3 tsp. baking powder, 6 tbsp. melted fat until well blended. Then fold in 1 cup coarsely broken pecans and 2 beaten egg whites. These may be stored overnight in a covered bowl in the refrigerator. Bake in your electric waffle iron at the table and serve immediately. Yield, 6 waffles.

PERSONAL INTEREST
INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION
FRIENDLY HELPFULNESS

Through all the years we have served this community, expansion designed to broaden our service has been constant, with the result that our facilities, equipment and methods are now unsurpassed.

Yet, all the beauty and all the comforts that characterize Hanes Service are secondary to the helpful human relationships which exist between all patrons and our friendly, kindly personnel.

HANES
Tuneful Home
W-408 W. MARKET ST. BAL. 5188
GREENSBORO

Attendance Honor Roll For Proximity Announced

Attending school every day without being tardy during the month of November at Proximity school were 399 students, four of whom are enrolled in the kindergarten. These boys and girls have been placed on the current attendance honor roll.

Those earning the honor are:
Kindergarten—Ray Jenkins, Robert Murray, Tyrone Swink, Anne Collins.
First Grade—Johnny Baynes, David Butler, Leroy Gregory, Jerry Williams, Jasper Swafford, J. D. Overman, Kay Crutchfield, Bonnie Fay Edwards, Margie Faircloth, Doris Long, Ruth McCraw, Lynda McQueen, Alberta Smith, Hazel Swafford, Rachel Wade, Rachel Welborn.

Second Grade—Jake Caviness, L. T. Danford, Frankie Jones, Bobby Jones, Wayne Medley, Buddy Moore, Jimmy Nabors, Richard Nichols, Rossie Williford, Faye Crowder, Patty Sue Everage, Martha Murray, Beverly Newnam, Mary Lou Purvis.

Third Grade—James Canter, Donald Everhart, P. D. Everhart, Douglas Hinson, Billy Jones, Richard McCann, Harold Nicholson, Johnny Oaks, Lexie Stanley, Settie Smith, Eugene Ellington, Arthur Ritter, Ronald Powers, Peggy Branson, Shirley Burke Jo Crutchfield, Hilda Gray Smith, Nancy Swaney.

Fourth Grade—Tommy Ammons, Charles Deaton, Jimmy Lemons, Ronnie Money, R. A. Murchison, Bobby Overly, James Peeden, Fred Royster, Mack Riley, Jimmy Ratliff, Billy Sharpe, Waddell Solomon, Erwin Wade, Kenneth Leonard, Billy Lamb, Jean Austin, Delsie Butler, Sharon Friddle, Jacqueline Godwin, Annie Sue Johnson, Charlotte Leonard, Nancy Swafford, Naomi Nix, Sylvia Weaver, Billy Lamb.

Fifth Grade—Joan Berchman, Jane Craig, Lorann Gregory, Shirley Kellam, Artra Lambert, Delrio McCann, Betty Pearman, Johnny Dawson, Gary Jenkins, Larry Kuepferle, Lawrence Anning, Tommy Oaks, Bryant Royster.

Sixth Grade—Dawn Ammons, Joanne Carter, June Pruitt, Jo Ann Thornburg, Mary Louise Trantham, Martha Jones, Bobby Bellow, Eugene Craddock, Herman Davis, Eugene Danford, Elwood Edwards, Mitchell Godwin, Herman Johnson, Bobby Kemp, Vernon Lewis, Jackie Lowery, Freddy Marshall, Don Morrison, Clarence Nabors, Lloyd Sharpe, Bobby Thornburg, Albert Vaughn, Donald Williamson.

Seventh Grade—Larry Bateman, Sam Blum, Clyde Canter, J. T. Godwin, Charles Greer, Jimmie Kincaid, Wayne Malone, Howard Stanley, Eugene Stone, Brady Yarbrough, Jean Bellow, Ora rane, Emma Brewer, Eloise Gregory, Rose Marie Leonard, Jimmie Lee Ritter, Betty Sue Smith.

Eighth Grade—James Brady, Buddy Bryant, Marion Oaks, J. L. Pegram, Jr., Bobby Riley, William Smith, Betty Ruth Austin, Peggy Hales, Janice Lemmons, Peggy Mays, Bobby Ann Mills, Betty Jean Thore, Naomi Wade, Nancy Warren, Betty Jean Welborn.

Ninth Grade—Hubert Hulon, Frank Livengood, Richard Newnam, Lois Williams, Patsy Summers, Edith Stevens, Sharon Newnam, Betty Jean Marley, Marilyn Maness, Geraldine Lewey, Joyce Jenkins, Helen Fields.

Tenth Grade—Ralph Knuckles, Clarence Oakley, Mary Brame, Lucile Collins, Betty Jean Hunter, Mildred Marchison, Edith Nease, Betty Jean Royal, Margaret Wood.

Water-proof. Mildew-proofing is extremely important for damp, hot climates where fabrics, even leather, rot within a few days. The Government is presently making such use of this group of finishes for the armed forces. The famous jungle boot is of cotton impregnated with chemicals that make it rot-and-mildew-proof. These boots are said to outwear good G.I. leather shoes. Think what influence such a record will probably have on peacetime footwear!

For instance, street clothes for men and women, hats, shoes, stockings may have a water-repellent finish to make them resist water, dirt and stains. Play suits, kitchen aprons, house dresses, in addition to more umbrellas, children's clothes, snow and ski suits and other types of sport clothes will be likewise treated. For the house, such items as slipcovers, upholstery, curtains, draperies, tablecloths, bedspreads, wall coverings, and rugs may have such finishes so they can be cleaned by a flick of a damp cloth. Policemen and other outdoor workers can have their street wear treated, so that if they happen to get caught in a shower the water rolls off and there is no danger of them catching cold.

What a joy it will be to busy housewives and mothers to have these treated fabrics that save their time and energy in keeping homes and families spic and span and save on laundry and dry-cleaning bills.

Certain finishes are completely water proof against the hardest rainstorms, even the sea; others are water-repellent for medium and light showers, but not guaranteed against heavy rains. A great deal of research, however, is being done toward making shower-proof fabrics completely waterproof, and many of the larger firms are experimenting with processing two fabrics with a water-repellent finish and laminating them together.

In general, the existing fabrics which lend themselves to water-repellent and water-proof finishes include poplins, broadcloths, printcloths, lawns and a few batistes, balloon cloths, satens, corduroys, velveteens, gabardines, ducks, twills, coverts, sheetings.

In practically all cases the water-repellent treatment of fabrics not only does not change their appearance but it adds many good qualities: the treated cottons are often far stronger, will not shrink, keep their shape better, discourage dirt, and some are spot and stain-resistant through many launderings. According to the type of water-repellent treatment used, the fabrics may have such additional qualities as being fire-proof, germ-proof, non-cracking and non-sticking, acid and alkali-resistant, insect and termite-proof, perspiration resistant, and many others.

Some of these finishes have mildew-proof qualities in addition to being

burn, R. A. Pegram, Peggy Craven, Dorothy Green, Ruby Hayes, Mary Frances ambert, Maybeth oman, Peggy Morris, Sharon McQueen, Barbara Newton, Edith Nowell, Iris Summers, Rebecca Wade.

Ninth Grade—Jimmie Hall, Richard Haynes, Billy Patterson, Billy Thornburg, Frances Blake, Jeanette Brown, Nancy Curtis, Clara Hinshaw, Beulah Hobbs, Marjorie, Lee Maness.

Many New Postwar Uses Seen For All Water-Proof Cottons

Do you think of water-proof and water-repellent finishes as only good for rain wear? Then you've a surprise coming, says the Cotton-Textile Institute, which predicts that water-repellent cotton fabrics will appear in new and improved guises after the war to provide as yet undreamed of wonders for consumers.

For instance, street clothes for men and women, hats, shoes, stockings may have a water-repellent finish to make them resist water, dirt and stains. Play suits, kitchen aprons, house dresses, in addition to more umbrellas, children's clothes, snow and ski suits and other types of sport clothes will be likewise treated. For the house, such items as slipcovers, upholstery, curtains, draperies, tablecloths, bedspreads, wall coverings, and rugs may have such finishes so they can be cleaned by a flick of a damp cloth. Policemen and other outdoor workers can have their street wear treated, so that if they happen to get caught in a shower the water rolls off and there is no danger of them catching cold.

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Some of these finishes have mildew-proof qualities in addition to being

Ships In Slices --

There have been some pretty big loads on the highway, but have you ever seen anything like this? A Victory Ship on its way to sea, high as a house—heavy as a locomotive.

Loaded on a trailer as long as a railroad flat car, the 150-ton load, which dwarfs the driver completely, rolls along the highways smoothly and safely. Ever since Pearl Harbor industry has been using these sturdy reliable vehicles to deliver the goods under the most grueling conditions ever faced by man or machine.

With prefabrication the key to faster shipbuilding the hauling of these parts in all kinds of weather on all types of terrain becomes a job of major importance in speeding the nation's ship-building program.

But you don't remember when the first all-talking picture saw the light of day. It was in 1928, and the picture, in case you've forgotten, was called "The Lights of New York."

The military is consuming more than 800,000 barrels of gasoline daily, representing approximately 40 per cent of the nation's entire output.

"Electric fingers" have been devised to grope inside turbines and motors, lifting out loose nuts and bolts that formerly would have made necessary taking apart the entire machine.

Since Pearl Harbor the U. S. Army Air Forces have trained 163,147 pilots, 31,293 bombardiers, and 31,906 navigators.

Some of these finishes are permanently washable or cleanable; a number will stand a few careful washings and cleanings; in a third group, the finish must be renewed after each washing or cleaning, but this can be done by the large laundries and dry cleaners.

Meyer's Thrift Basement Carolina's Christmas Store Open 'til 6 p.m. Tonight

Practical Gifts
Boys Want for
Christmas



Hollywood Styled!
Leisure Jackets
\$8.98

Smart "Gauch" coat every boy likes with 100 percent wool camel front and houndstooth checked back, sleeves, collar and trim; full rayon lining, three roomy pockets, sizes S, M, L.



Good Looking
Cavalry Twill
LONGIES
\$3.98

For his first longies, give him fine quality ones of long wearing cavalry twill with three pockets, and covered elastic sides teal blue, brown and tan. Sizes 6 to 12.

Meyer's THRIFT BASEMENT
DEPARTMENT STORE
Shop in Year-Round Air-Conditioned Comfort
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

Interesting Facts:—

A million tons of sugar could be obtained from the sawdust and other waste products of the timber cut annually in the United States.

Coffee will be vacuum-packed without metals. A new method utilizes a paper and adhesive cap that present machines will handle.

Tuberculosis always increases during wartime. It is already on the upgrade in large industrial cities in this country.

New winter tires for aircraft have parallel rows of steel coils imbedded in the tread so that the edges grip on ice and snow.

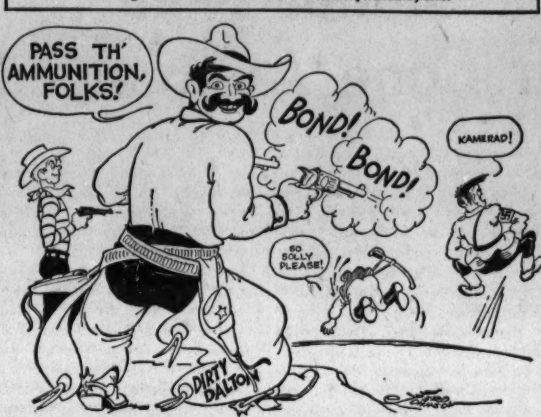
Railroads are now handling about two and one-half times the amount of freight traffic and more than four times the volume of passenger business they did before the war.

The WPB is about to permit manufacture of pencil sharpeners, ice cream dippers, rotary type egg beaters, pot scourers and can openers.

KEEP ON
Backlog the Attack!
WITH
WAR BONDS

War Bonds Will Finish Them

By Ferd Johnson
Chicago Tribune—New York News Syndicate, Inc.



"I'm getting too old to be afraid of anybody!"—Druggist George Harling, 82, explaining to Chicago cops why he socked a burglar.

A Boston man bought up three girls at an auction, confident that if they didn't fit his wife, mother or sister, his mother-in-law could use them.

An electric brain which enables ground engineers to learn the cause of airplane crashes has been produced by flight engineers of the plane industry.

KEEP FAITH WITH THEM!
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Meyer's Thrift Basement
Carolina's Christmas
Store
Open 'til 6 p.m. Tonight

Little Girls Love
Cute Cotton
DRESSES
with a Holiday Air



\$1.98

Gay and pretty for the holidays are print and striped cotton dresses with V and round necks, some with rick-rack trim and some with peter pan collars, fresh and crisp looking. Sizes 7 to 12.

Others 2.25 to 3.98

Give Him a
Cunning Cotton
KNIT SUIT



\$1.98

Smart little suits of fine combed cotton jersey with warm, long sleeved, striped top and solid color suspender pants, dark green, brown, and navy blue, sizes 2 to 6.

An Ideal Gift!
Always Useful
ANKLETS



39c pr.

Give her bobby socks to match her skirts and sweaters; these are of fine mercerized cotton with turn down cuff in white, dark brown, navy blue, light blue, and maize, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2.

Meyer's THRIFT BASEMENT
DEPARTMENT STORE
Shop in Year-Round Air-Conditioned Comfort
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

Meyer's Thrift Basement—Carolina's Christmas Store

Give Her Pretty, Practical
Gifts of Lingerie

Flattering Rayon Crepe
and Salin Gowns
\$3.98

Give her a lovely gown of fine quality rayon crepe or satin with a V neck or square neck. All are full bias cut, pretty floral print, on white, pink, tealrose, and blue grounds. Sizes 32 to 40 and 42 to 48.



Open 'Til
6:00 P.M.
Tonight!

Smoothly Fitting Rayon
Crepe and Salin Slips
\$1.79

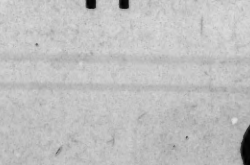
Gift slips of rayon crepe and satin are made to delight a woman's heart, whether she prefers a tailored or lacy style, she likes the smooth fit of these. All are bias cut and have adjustable straps, some have eyelet trim. Tealrose only, sizes 32 to 40.

Meyer's THRIFT BASEMENT
DEPARTMENT STORE
Shop in Year-Round Air-Conditioned Comfort
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

Meyer's Thrift Basement—Carolina's Christmas Store

Lady, you can't
buck tradition...
A MAN WANTS

Slippers!



Open 'til
6.00 p.m.
Tonight

Meyer's THRIFT BASEMENT
DEPARTMENT STORE
Shop in Year-Round Air-Conditioned Comfort
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

Capeskin bootie with
shearling innersole and
collar 2.65

Heavy, warm camel-
cloth zipper slipper
chrome leather
soles 3.50

Open 'til
6.00 p.m.
Tonight

Meyer's THRIFT BASEMENT
DEPARTMENT STORE
Shop in Year-Round Air-Conditioned Comfort
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

Attendance Honor Roll For Ceasar Cone Announced

November perfect attendance honor roll of Ceasar Cone school, consisting of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy during the past month, has been announced by Miss Fleda Johnson, principal.

Those making the attendance honor roll are:

First grade—William Guffey, Antonio Martinez, Donald Payne, Andy Smith, John Smith, David Tidwell, Phillip Wright, Harold Wrenn, Rebecca Bean, Loretta Burnside, Connie Cox, Carolyn Davis, Martha Sue Denay, Arthur Denson, Sarah Jane Hipp, Anne Leonard, Carol Lewey, Shirley Oldham, Sylvia Stanfield.

Second grade—Larry Fields, Nellie Gregory, Mozelle Herrin, Dale Hamer, Billie Leonard, Kay Moore, Jerry Nuckles, Carol Lou Shores, Carol Stanfield, Peggy Spivey, Dara Strickland, Bobbie Turner, Vivian Varner, Bobbie Williams, Dorothy Walker, Sue Ward.

Third grade—Carolyn Hester, Marie Myrick, Jean Johnson, Janetta Rhew, Joyce Smith, Carolyn Staley, Jerry Lee Gaudin, Robert Holder, David Jenkins, David Oldham, Oscar Phillips, Fred Taylor, Bill Ward, Lyle Wrenn, Larry Straghan.

Fourth grade—Dennis Owenby Cox, Donald Beal, Johnny Paschal, James Ralph Tippet, Tommy Douglas, Larry Harris, Phillip White, Jerry Owens, Bobby Dennis, Betty Jean Allen, Patricia Gilmore, Mary Jane Sams, Janice Parker, Clynneth May Russell, Virginia Williamson, Patsy Brewer, Edith Coble, Ruth Owen, Nellie Holland, Georgia Anne Tippet, Bobbie Payne, Frances Vincent, Betty Jean Phillips, Anne Myrick.

Fifth grade—Babe Barley, Harold Cable, Fred Gurkin, Bobby Wayne Hall, Arnold Ingold, Jimmy Jordan, Jerry Newman, Eugene Newell, Jimmy Wyrick, Kathleen James, Arlita Meadows, Patricia Phillips, Faye Shepherd, Dorothy Seagraves, Ann Varner, Ann Wyrick, Lucille Yow.

Second grade—Mac Bailey, Jackie Brewer, Floyd Blake, Larry Burton, Jack Hobbs, Allen Morton, Albert Taylor, Clyde Wray, Michael Hayes, Clyde Kirkman, Carol Apple, Yvonne Basinger, Frances Clark, Lula Belle Hobbs, Ruth Holder, Mae McGee, Patricia Pace, Mary Reid, Elsie Sams, Rose Seagraves, Janice Tippet, Elaine Tucker, Betty Jane Whit.

Third grade—Carolyn Hester, Marie Myrick, Jean Johnson, Janetta Rhew, Joyce Smith, Carolyn Staley, Jerry Lee Gaudin, Robert Holder, David Jenkins, David Oldham, Oscar Phillips, Fred Taylor, Bill Ward, Lyle Wrenn, Larry Straghan.

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Fourth grade—Elizabeth Apple, Dorothy Bean, Jore Crabtree, Magdalene Crutchfield, Christine Dillon, Cora Lee Guffey, Rachel Ingold, Barbara Kirkman, Judith Newnam, Rachel Shores, Frances Strickland, Vearle Whittington, Barbara Wyrick, Jimmy Branson, Jerry Hall, Jesse Ragdale, Wiley Smith, Merlin Smith, Charles Spivey, Gray Spivey, Richard Yow.

Fifth grade—Livingston Freeman, Lewis Johnson, Jerry Manuel, Jimmy Manuel, Cecil Southern, Gene Varner, Peggy Campbell, Helen Clark, Myrtle Dixon, Rachel Ferree, Margaret Gregory, Polly Harris, Mary Catherine Hicks, Jean Hill, Doris Joyner, Bobbie Lineberry, Fay Nall, Louise Owen, Ernestine Sawyer, Marlene Strickland, Shirley Thompson, Nellie Varner, Shirley Varner, Betty Yow, Fay Younts, Charlotte Jones.

Sixth grade—Doris Browning, Geneva Brewer, Mary Brown, Martha Haynes, Elaine Leonard, Clara Lawson, Mary Ellen McNeal, Faye Parrish, Betty Jean Ratcliff, Amariis Sams, Jack Smith, Billy Tidwell, Stephens, Maxine Shores, Jeannette

Seventh grade—Charles Barbour, Clarence Brady, Alfred Cain, Raymond Clark, Raymond Fields, Bobby Honeycutt, Jack Leonard, Woodrow Oldham, Arnold Sams, Billy Wright, Larry Wyrick, Junior Riddle, Louise Ward, Ann Hodson, Rebecca Alberty, Lena Hester, Bertha Maness, Barbara Moore, Louise Nance, Glennis Riddle.

Eighth grade—Curtis Cockman, Alfred Hipp, Harold Owen, Joe Phillips, Charles Phillips, Billy Perdue, Hal Poe, Ralph Smithy, Carl Sells, Tommy Smith, James Taylor, Kelley Whitt, Talmadge Yates, Audrey Brady, Ellen Crutchfield, Louise Gregory, Audrey Harris, Faye Herrin, Carolyn Hancock, Ruth Jarvis, Norma Jean Kelley, Corinna Leonard, Eloise Nance, Elaine Nall, Millie Pegram, Mary Firda Spivey, Grace Smith.

Ninth grade—Delia Gregory, Margaret Haynes, Inez Mabes, Clara Jane Pearman, Elizabeth Ann Rhodes, Billie Faye Ward, Jack Bluster, Billy Brown, Bennie Cockman, Wayne Crabtree, R. L. Jones, Wade Overman, Frances Burns.

Warm Future For Frozen Foods

A field of opportunity which smaller concerns may be expected to investigate with interest after the war—provided the economic climate is right for investment risks—is the quick-freeze business. Initial investment is relatively small; a moderate-sized processing and freezing plant with warehouse facilities probably could be had for \$75,000. Or, if facilities were rented, a small concern might go in business for \$30,000.

Broad possibilities in quick-frozen foods extend from equipment makers to food freezers to retailers. The industry is planning for annual sales of 3.5 billion pounds of food within five years after the war, a 400 per cent increase over their record this year. Within five years, industry representatives predict, frozen foods will be retailed by 100,000 stores.

As high points in their program they list:

Prices brought down to competitive levels.

Self-service stores devoted exclusively to frozen foods.

Door-to-door delivery on the dairy route pattern by refrigerated trucks.

Complete precooked meals.

One processor plans to open early next year a chain of 50 self-service stores in the New York area, dealing exclusively in frozen foods, and to extend his chain as fast as conditions permit. These shops will somewhat resemble automat restaurants, with food stored in glass-doored compartments. They will also do a rental business, letting out lockers to householders who could then buy cheaply in quantities.

Many housewives, however, are expected to have storage facilities at home. Frozen food compartments will be standard equipment in refrigerators, and many companies will make separate home freezer cabinets which will permit storage of large quantities of frozen foods indefinitely.

A much wider selection of foods will be offered after the war—steaks, chow mein, hash, chowders, for instance. Packers are planning to freeze and wrap many cuts of meat.

Fifth grade—Carlson Bennett, Thorton Brady, Larry Burnside, Arnold Culbreth Jr., Darrell Harris, Tom Hartgrove, Jimmy Martines, William Morton, Claude Owen, Leon Russell, Roland Stacy, John Lee Webster, Charles Wright, Allen Yates, Betty Clark, Fay Elkins, Doris Herrin, Shirley Hinshaw, Hazel Hipp, Betty Sue Oldham, Betty Ruth Rhodes, Ada Smith, Wanda Straghan, Betty Sumner, Lovella Taylor, Shirley Taylor, Joan Varner.

Sixth grade—Doris Browning, Geneva Brewer, Mary Brown, Martha Haynes, Elaine Leonard, Clara Lawson, Mary Ellen McNeal, Faye Parrish, Betty Jean Ratcliff, Amariis Sams, Jack Smith, Billy Tidwell, Stephens, Maxine Shores, Jeannette

Elephants Help Indians



PILOTS OF THE INDIAN AIR FORCE, on the Burma front, owe many of their smooth landings to the work done on their airdromes by these two elephants. In the recent Manipur campaign at least half of the dive bombers used by the Allies were manned by members of the Indian Air Force.

You're As Pretty As Your Skin...

Winter's hey-day for those two soft-skinned thieves: cold wind and steam heat. They buff and puff—and leave your skin completely dried out! You can't head them off, but you can outwit them. Here's a simple budget-time program for skin care outlined by Mary Stuyvesant, beauty adviser.

Your first step is a slate-clean start. Clean-up sessions, by the way, should number two a day. One as part of your go-to-bed routine. In your clean-up cast are: soap and water, soft towel, cold cream. Dry, chapped skin should skip the soap and water schedule. Instead, give face a double cleansing with cold cream.

And please, even if your skin is normal and you're a soap and water fan, always first remove make-up with cold cream. Lather the cream well in from jaw to hairline. Out-of-the-way spots like cleft of chin and pockets of nose need special attention. Work the cream in well with firm upward strokes. Tissue off and cream again for that shining, spotless look.

Now you're ready for your facial "quickie". Here you need only your ten active fingertips—and a good dry skin cream.

Spread a thin layer of cream over face and neck and leave it on for fifteen minutes—while you wash out stockings and undies. Or if you have time on your hands, put it to use with gentle massage. Now is a good time, for instance, to smooth out those between-the-eyes frown lines. Use an up and out motion, gently pulling towards the hairline. And don't forget your neck. That's where first signs of age show—massage in little whirls.

Now remember—winter skin-care isn't just a bedtime story. Before you take your face out into the wind, protect it with a thin, thin film of dry-skin cream, used as a base for make-up. Your hands too will do well to have a coat of cream before they're tucked into mittens. (Just between you and your mittens there should be an old pair of cotton gloves to keep the cream in its place and prevent soiling).

And, one last word. Don't spoil

Williamson, Nancy Wyrick, Leatrice Yow, Jimmy Allred, Harold Dean Barbour, Burns Batchelor, Marlin Parker, Leroy Gregory, Richard Owens, Ronnie Shores, Barry Strickland.

Sixth grade—Raymond Jeannette Brown, Rita Ann Bumgarner, Carolyn Culbreth, Dorothy Dillon, Patsy Dae Fargis, Virginia D. Hall, Doris Johnson, Vivian Lee Michael, Ronnie Moore, Vivian McDaniel, Bonita Phillips, Ruth Teague, Ruby Lee Wilson, B. A. Byrd, Paul Clark, Eugene Dennis, Harold Lowe, Russell Pinkleton, Owen Shores, Frank Smith, Jack Wheeler, Harley Williams.

Sixth grade—Doris Allen, Mary Katherine Browning, Joan Craven, Corina Cockman, Betty Herrin, Lorene Johnson, Lois Mounce, Jerry Moore, Patricia Newnam, Jeanette Roberts, Terry Stevens, Peggy Smith, Audrey Smith, Rachel Smith, Marie Sizemore, Patsy Ann Saunders, Kathleen Wray, George Bailey, J. W. Gaudin, Billy Durham, Billy Don Hayes, Herman Johnson, Billy Wayne Moore, Jack Nugent, Robert Wrenn.

Seventh grade—Charles Barbour, Clarence Brady, Alfred Cain, Raymond Clark, Raymond Fields, Bobby Honeycutt, Jack Leonard, Woodrow Oldham, Arnold Sams, Billy Wright, Larry Wyrick, Junior Riddle, Louise Ward, Ann Hodson, Rebecca Alberty, Lena Hester, Bertha Maness, Barbara Moore, Louise Nance, Glennis Riddle.

Seventh grade—Curtis Cockman, Alfred Hipp, Harold Owen, Joe Phillips, Charles Phillips, Billy Perdue, Hal Poe, Ralph Smithy, Carl Sells, Tommy Smith, James Taylor, Kelley Whitt, Talmadge Yates, Audrey Brady, Ellen Crutchfield, Louise Gregory, Audrey Harris, Faye Herrin, Carolyn Hancock, Ruth Jarvis, Norma Jean Kelley, Corinna Leonard, Eloise Nance, Elaine Nall, Millie Pegram, Mary Firda Spivey, Grace Smith.

Seventh grade—Delia Gregory, Margaret Haynes, Inez Mabes, Clara Jane Pearman, Elizabeth Ann Rhodes, Billie Faye Ward, Jack Bluster, Billy Brown, Bennie Cockman, Wayne Crabtree, R. L. Jones, Wade Overman, Frances Burns.

Recalculation Of Old Age Insurance Benefits Explained

For Those Over 65 Retired
Who've Returned To Work

W. L. O'Brien, manager of the Greensboro office of the Social Security board, explained the effect of the Board's announcement that upon request it will re-calculate the amount of old-age and survivors insurance benefits to once-retired workers to include credit for wages received since the benefits were first claimed.

"This action," Mr. O'Brien said, "is intended to take into account the fact that many workers past the age of 65, who have retired and drawn benefits, have gone back to work since the country started its preparation for war. Originally, these workers by filing a claim set their benefits so that they could not be moved up or down. But they returned to work unexpectedly, and generally have received higher wages than they received before. The Board has therefore announced that, in order to meet the intent of the law, their benefits may be recomputed in order to credit towards monthly retirement benefits the wages they received after they had once filed a claim."

To prevent confusion or misunderstanding, Mr. O'Brien issued the following cautions:

(1) Increased benefits will be available only to workers 65 or older, who have claimed benefits and who subsequently have worked in jobs covered by the Social Security Act, and, generally, at higher pay than their former average monthly wage. The benefit amounts of widows, orphans or aged parents whose benefits were based on wages up to the time of an insured worker's death cannot be changed.

(2) Benefits will be re-calculated upon request of beneficiary.

(3) The new announcement does not mean that any person may receive benefit while working in jobs covered by the law. The law provides that benefits must be suspended for any month in which the beneficiary makes more than \$14.99 on a covered job.

(4) There is no need for anybody who has been working in covered employment after he filed a claim to ask for a re-computation of his benefits as long as his pay stays as high as his average monthly wage between January 1, 1937 and the date he filed his claim. On the other hand, if his pay starts going down—as a result of ill-

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"What would any sane man want with four wives?"—Noah Gray, 38, of Chicago, pleading guilty to marrying three without divorces, but no more.

"Future peace will depend upon economics rather than on politics, and business men will have to guide the crucial decisions of our statesmen."—Pres. Robert Gannon, Fordham Univ.

"What an awful lot of hay this place would hold!"—U. S. Senator W. E. Jenner, Indiana, inspecting his office in Washington.

"The American competitive system has worked miracles in the past. It can work greater miracles in the future."—Malcolm Muir, publisher of Newsweek.

ness, reduced hours, loss of his job or for any other reason—the worker who is 65 or older should consult the nearest office of the Social Security Board at once.

The Greensboro office of the Social Security Board is located at 913 Guilford Bank building.

In time, Mr. O'Brien pointed out, the new ruling will prove beneficial to many workers who attain age 65 and face the possibility that reduced pay, no matter what the cause, may result in reduced benefits. In the past, he said, some of these workers have chosen to "freeze" their benefits amounts by filing a claim, even though they intended to keep on working. That protected them against any drop in the benefit, but it also prevented any increase. The net effect is that a worker, upon reaching age 65, may "peg" his benefit so that it will not be reduced but can be increased on the basis of his future work record.

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"CRY OF THE WEREWOLF"
with Blanche Yurka
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"SHOW BUSINESS"
with Joan Davis
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President Cotton - Textile Inst. Speaks In Washington

Murchison's Speech Is Reprinted Below

"The Cotton-Textile Institute places high value on the privilege of being heard today. This cotton conference without doubt promises to be a monumental event in the history of cotton. Ordinarily we think of a great event in cotton's history as consisting of important new legislation or an expansion of export trade or a tremendous increase in cotton consumption or a strong upward movement in price or the sudden appearance of some sort of crisis.

"This week's event in Washington is great for a totally different and novel reason. For the first time all branches of the industry and related industries are brought together in Washington to examine from all points of view the long-range cotton problem, to subject that problem to the most serious and objective thinking of which they are capable and to make the first attempts to coordinate their plans and efforts for the future of cotton. It is a conference dedicated to genuine thinking and I hope the historians a century hence will be able to refer to this week's cotton congress in Washington as a turning point in the life of the nation's greatest agricultural commodity. Congressman Pace is to

be congratulated on the vision and initiative which led him to call this meeting.

"The Cotton-Textile Institute is a central trade association of the spinning and weaving division of the cotton textile industry and represents approximately 75 percent of the nation's cotton spindleage.

"The questions to be considered here have been given most careful thought by the Institute's Board of Directors and our representatives have lately participated in meetings of other groups dealing with the same problem: one held in Chicago under the sponsorship of the United States Chamber of Commerce, attended both by farm groups and by the processing industries; the other meeting held in Memphis under the auspices of the National Cotton Council, attended by growers, ginners, shippers, warehousemen and cotton seed crushers, as well as spinners.

"It is our thought, which I believe is shared in by all, that the full responsibility for solving the cotton problem should not be forced upon Congress but should be examined cooperatively by all the cotton groups with the farmers constituting the spearhead of the effort. This would be the demon-

stratic way and I believe such a procedure is already in process. From the joint conferences which have been held a common area of agreement is beginning to emerge.

"In the center of this area is recognition by thoughtful members of all groups that over the long run cotton must be made available to consumers at a market price which is competitive with other materials. During the war period, and perhaps for a short time after, this question is of course purely academic. After the establishment of world-wide peace, when all the powerful forces of competition have been unleashed from all countries and from all industries, the question will become one of paramount practical importance.

"To keep the reasoning clear, let it be understood that a competitive price for cotton is not necessarily a low price. In fact, a competitive price may well be a very high price. It is conceivable that economic and scientific forces could support a competitive price which is well above parity. Consequently, when I speak of a competitive price I do not have in mind any particular level but merely that price which, under the then prevailing circumstances of competition, will permit the unrestricted flow of cotton and cotton products into world consumption.

"A competitive price over a long period is a price which is flexible. It is a price which finds its level at any given moment through the operations of an open market. A satisfactory answer to this question of price is the very heart and center of the solution of the cotton problem. But let me emphasize that this competitive price of which I am speaking refers to that value which is effective in consumption. The question of the particular compensation which the farmer should receive is a wholly different matter. This question of compensation for the farmer is one which the farm group itself will properly wish to solve. It will properly take years to arrive at the final answer.

"In an idea economic system it is, of course, assumed by everyone that the price of a commodity should be an orderly sequence through the various stages of processing and distribution. The farmers have made it clear time and again that they would much prefer to have their total compensation in the form of the original selling price of their cotton, provided such compensation is fair and adequate. Along with the farmers, we hope that this objective may eventually be reached. But until it is reached, a way must be found to keep cotton moving through the channels of consumption in free and open competition with the great host of high competitive and unrestricted substitute materials.

"This necessity applies to the home market as well as to the foreign market. The domestic industry during the past decade has been by far the largest market for American cotton. During the war years it has processed about 80 percent of our total growth. This, of course, has not always been so. Except in recent years, exports exceeded domestic consumption and in some years absorbed more than 60 percent of the domestic crop. American cotton's relative position in the world markets began to show signs of decline more than two decades ago. This was the reflection of a gradual increase in foreign growths and an important shift in the distribution of the world's cotton spindles from countries which used American cotton primarily to countries which relied more heavily on foreign cottons.

"Despite this relative decline which was in progress two decades ago, our cotton exports were maintained at high levels even through the 1920's. From 1925 to 1929, cotton exports averaged 8.6 million bales which was about the same volume we enjoyed in the period 1910-1914. The major turning point in an absolute sense began in 1929 and, except for 1932 and 1933, the export situation deteriorated rapidly thereafter. This sharp decline of the 1930's cannot be wholly explained by the world-wide depression which characterized most of the period of the 1930's. World consumption of cotton increased from 25.8 million bales to 28.5 million. Consumption outside the United States increased from 18.7 million bales to 21.6 million. Thus the great decline in American exports was concurrent with a continuing increase in cotton consumption in other countries.

"In 1928-1929 American cotton acreage amounted to 42.4 million acres. Ten years later, American acreage had decreased to 25.3 million acres, a reduction of over 17 million. On the other hand, foreign acreage during the same period increased by 12.5 million, to a total of 55 million acres.

"At the beginning of the period, the United States exported 8 million bales and foreign countries exported 5 million bales. At the end of the period, the United States exported 3.3 million bales and foreign countries exported 8.3 million bales. In the earlier years, the world carryover of American cotton was 4.5 million bales. At the end of the period, the carryover amounted to 14.4 million bales, of which 11.4 million bales were in the hands of the Government.

"These staggering and distressing changes in the status of American cot-

ton produced for us a grave agricultural crisis from which we are now trying to extricate ourselves. A necessary consequence of the crisis was emergency legislation and resort to artificial supports. As we look down the long road which lies ahead of us following the termination of this war, I believe we are all agreed that the nation must strive with all its power to modify artificial supports in such a way as to remove the disadvantage which American cotton would otherwise suffer from foreign growths and from substitute materials, both at home and abroad.

"The recent action of the Congress in authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell surplus American cotton abroad at world prices is a constructive step toward the removal of American cotton's great price disadvantage in the world market. At this time we urge upon the Congress the equal importance of legislation which will protect our domestic manufacturing industry from the inflow of foreign cotton goods which are manufactured with the benefit of an American subsidy. In this connection we ask only for a degree of protection which is equivalent to the difference between the American price of cotton and the world price. This difference will of course vary from time to time. At present it is 4 cents per pound. It may become much greater; it may become less. Consequently, a compensatory duty should be authorized which is flexible and easy of administration. Although there is no immediate threat of foreign competition in our home market, such competition will quickly develop after the war is over and the

domestic manufacturing industry, which is by far the greatest consumer of American cotton, should not be left defenseless at that time.

"Just as we have recognized the importance of competitive price in maintaining our foreign markets for cotton, so we must eventually recognize the same principle in our domestic market. The United States has been and is today the largest consumer of textile fibers in the world. In this great market cotton is the major fiber. In each decade since 1900, cotton comprised about 61 percent of all fibers used by ultimate consumers in the United States. The United States is the largest consumer of cotton in the world, both in the aggregate and on a per capita basis.

"Until recently, and excepting the hard fibers such as jute, cotton was the cheapest fiber. In the second place, while cotton does not lead in many of the individual tests which determine the quality of a fiber, it ranks high in all of them. Silk and rayon may surpass it in luster and fineness; wool may have greater elasticity; nylon may have greater tensile strength and linen may have its distinctive advantages. Nevertheless, cotton in high degree possesses the advantage of all of the fibers. It bleaches well; it readily absorbs dyes; it can be processed to resist wear; it is extremely durable in the cleaning process; it is amenable to a great variety of finishes—can be made waterproof, can be made crease resistant, can be made flame proof and mildew proof. In short, if we think of all the fibers as entering a decathlon contest for consumer favor, cotton would not take first place in every

event but would win the contest because it would be up near the leaders in every event.

"These closely characteristics make cotton extremely versatile as a textile fiber and appropriate for many thousands of end uses. It would be impossible to catalogue here all the uses to which cotton is put but their diversity is indicated by the fact that the largest single use in 1939—the manufacture of automobile tires—accounted for less than 10 percent of the more than 7 million bales consumed in that

year. The versatility of cotton has been the most important factor in bringing about its predominant position relative to all other fibers.

"Yet this versatility of cotton, which is its greatest virtue and still its greatest hope for the future, is also its major element of weakness. Because of its many uses, it can be and is being attacked on an equally broad front by a host of substitutes which because of some special quality or lower price can more economically serve some particular end use. Such substitutions have been taking place for many years but since the end uses frequently represented only a small market and since new uses were continually being developed, the inroads were obscured and often ignored. It is not until the displacement assumes large proportions that it receives the attention it deserves.

"The most spectacular development in the textile markets of course has been the rise of the rayon industry. Manufactured in the United States for the first time in 1911, when less than a half million pounds were produced, it had a precarious existence until 1920. Even in that year, production amounted to only 10 million pounds and sold for approximately \$4.50 per pound. Through intensive research, the price was reduced and qualities improved and rayon enjoyed a growth which is one of the marvels of this country. Within less than a decade rayon filament yarn was selling for \$1.50 per pound and production increased to more than 120 million pounds. The phenomenal growth continued during the great depression and in 1940 the industry produced more than 390 million pounds which were sold at an average

price of 55 cents. At the end of 1943 production of filament yarn was in excess of 500 million pounds and despite the rise in prices which characterized all other fibers, the price of rayon was substantially the same.

"Until 1928, production of rayon consisted almost entirely of filament yarn and the impact of its growth was felt by the silk industry. Beginning in 1932 the industry began to push the production of rayon staple and by 1940 production had increased to more than 81 million pounds. Since that year production has increased to 162 million pounds and at its present price of 25 cents a pound, net weight, is selling below the delivered net weight price of 15-16 inch cotton. The combined total of rayon filament yarn and staple fiber in the United States is equivalent to more than 1.5 million bales of cotton and, whereas in 1920 they represented less than 0.3 percent of all the apparel fibers consumed in this country, they now account for more than 10 percent.

(Continued on Page Eight)

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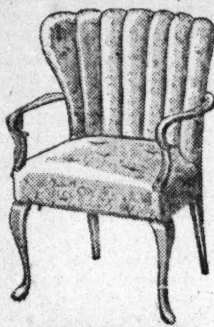


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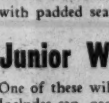
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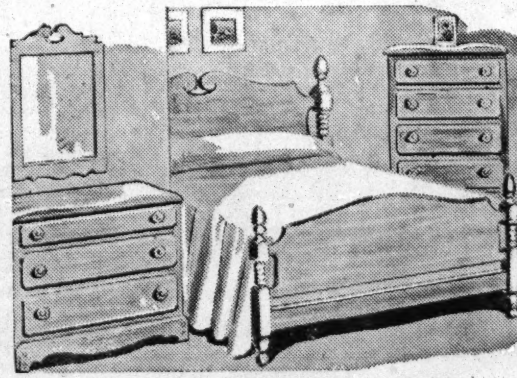


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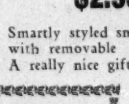
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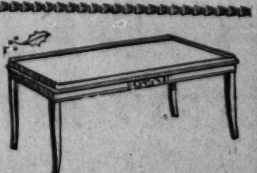
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Murchison Speaks To Group

(Continued from Page Seven)

"The phenomenal growth in the use of rayon is the result of many characteristics. I have already mentioned the remarkable reductions in price and the great improvements in its qualities, both of which have increased its favor among the ultimate consumers. Important as these developments were in winning consumer acceptance, they are not the complete explanation of rayon's present position among the textile fibers. Of comparable importance are the advantages which rayon offers to the producers of fibers. Rayon is a clean fiber and therefore there is no waste. Waste incident to the processing of cotton ranges from 10 to 20 per cent. Rayon staple can be purchased in any length at no additional cost. In the case of cotton, the longer staples command a premium. Rayon, as a manufactured fiber, can be made to any length and its length and qualities can be guaranteed uniform on delivery. Cotton depends on the vagaries of nature and uniformity of fiber qualities cannot be assured. Accordingly, textile machines processing rayon can be geared to high speeds with a minimum of yarn breakage. The speed of machines processing cotton, on the other hand, is limited by the strength of the weakest fibers in the batch.

"In addition to rayon, other synthetic fibers have gained increasing attention. Among those now in commercial production the most significant is nylon. The first commercial plant was built in 1939 when 4 million pounds were produced and by 1942 plant capacity had been increased to about 20 million pounds per year. Other synthetic fibers already in production or in advanced stages of research are Vinyon, Vinyon E, Saran, Lanital, Aralac, glass fiber and soybean fiber.

"No one can now predict the future of these fibers in the post-war period. Like rayon twenty years ago they are relatively high priced and of limited usefulness. But, like rayon, they too are the product of the chemical laboratory and prices can be reduced and qualities improved until, like rayon, they can meet some specific need and market more economically than a natural fiber.

"While the rise of rayon and the possibilities of other synthetics bear

heavily upon the cotton-growing industry, their effect upon the textile mills, in the long run, have not been adverse. Rayon and other fibers must be spun into yarn and woven into cloth by processes similar to those employed in the cotton mill. Indeed, as a result of research and technological improvements few important adjustments are necessary and, except for the elimination of certain processes, most of our equipment can be shifted to synthetic fibers. While the majority of our mills would prefer to continue processing cotton, there is no doubt that more mills will be converted to synthetic fibers if market conditions require it.

"Also serious from the standpoint of the cotton mills is the growing competition from non-textile materials. Among the competing non-textile materials, the most important is paper. Paper, like cotton, is a very versatile material. It can be made to simulate other materials and can be produced in infinite variations with many properties, qualities and finishes that make it suitable for many uses.

"Cotton competes with paper at many points—in napkins, towels, tablecloths, window shades and, most important of all, in the bag market. The bag market is the third largest outlet for cotton, absorbing in peacetime more than 500,000 bales. In the bag market, price is the primary consideration and here the advantages appear to rest with paper. The cost of raw materials is less in the paper industry than in the cotton textile industry; the processing of the raw material is on a mass production basis that requires much less labor; the converting of the paper into bags also involves less labor than the cutting and sewing of the cotton cloth; and the filling, closing and handling costs of paper containers are, in most cases, lower than those of its competitive cotton container. The principal competitive advantage of cotton bags is the salvage value of the bag, although this is offset by the costs of collection, sorting, repair and accounting involved in the return and re-use of bags.

"It is not possible to show with great accuracy the extent of which paper is displacing cotton because statistics of the end uses of paper are not available in detail. However, the

Electric Use To Rise After War

The Detroit Edison Co. plans to spend \$125,000,000 during the first 10 postwar years to keep pace with expected demands for electricity in the area, according to James W. Parker, president and general manager.

"The electric industry is still young, and granted a minimum of restrictions and interference, is in a position to make an important contribution to the prosperity of the country in the years immediately after the war," Mr. Parker said.

trend in some items can be indicated. In 1925 cloth bags were used for the packaging of 83.6 per cent of all cement shipped; paper bags accounted for only 9.7 per cent and bulk shipments accounted for the remainder. In 1936, cotton's share had declined to 37 per cent, while paper bags accounted for 42 per cent and bulk shipments increased to 21 per cent.

"From the standpoint of the cotton mills, the paper industry is our most serious competitor. Its products are attacking the market where the possibilities for expansion of cotton are greatest—the industrial market; the basis of competition is primarily price and, worst of all, unlike rayon and other synthetics, paper can not be processed on our equipment.

Another material that provides serious competition for our mills is jute. Like paper, it strikes at our large bag market and the competition is primarily on a price basis. Jute is the cheapest of the fibers and 83 per cent of the total consumed here is manufactured abroad under extremely low-wage scales. While jute is relatively more important than formerly, in absolute quantities it has shown a substantial increase. Between 1899 and 1929 the amount consumed in this country more than doubled and by 1937 reached the record total of 1,057 million pounds. As the differential between jute and cotton increases, jute will undoubtedly make further inroads in our markets.

"During the past quarter of a century all of the resources of science have been concentrated on the development of paper and synthetic fibers. The intensity of this scientific application is increasing and the preview of what we may expect after the war is over is a great tribute to those industries and,

War Pauses for Kids



A DUTCH CIVILIAN CARRIES two children out of the danger zone as a British tank stops alongside to give them some protection from flying bullets. Scene was at a Hertogenbosch, where the British had to use their flame-thrower to clear out the fiercely resisting Germans.

at the same time, a more serious threat to cotton than we have known in the past. On the other hand, cotton during the same period has been almost completely neglected from the scientific point of view. The period of neglect fortunately seems about over. The cotton industry in all its branches is at last marshalling its resources to bring to the service of cotton the finest scientific talent and equipment which are available. The Federal Government likewise, through the agencies of the Department of Agriculture and particularly the regional research laboratories, is invoking large scale research in behalf of cotton. All of these efforts, public and private, are just beginning. They will not get into full stride until after the war is over. Although refinements in the treatment of cotton fiber and in the processing of yarns and fabrics will be speedily developed, discoveries of a revolutionary nature may not be expected for some years to come. However essential research may be, its complete fruits can never be known in advance. Consequently we cannot be sure that the competitive position of cotton will be materially altered by the findings of the laboratory. For us that merely constitutes a hope which justifies a worthwhile effort. In the meantime the judgments on which cotton policy is based must take cotton as it is, both in its economic and its physical aspects. Reasoning from that viewpoint, the evidence is inescapable that cotton as it moves into consumption must be priced at competitive levels if it is to hold its position as the dominant fiber.

"In taking this position we feel that we are in the area of common agreement. As I have said before, we do not presume to say in what manner the competitive price shall be arrived at. We do not presume to discuss the methods by which the farmer shall receive his full compensation. We do not presume to express judgment on such matters as the limitation of acreage or allocation of marketing quotas. We feel that those questions are in the province of agriculture and whatever we have to say on them, if said at all, should be expressed in conferences with the farmers themselves.

"We feel that it is definitely our duty to bring to this forum the evidence which clearly indicates the conditions under which the volume marketing of cotton goods can be accomplished. The competition of industries in the same field of consumer service does not leave the individual manufacturer great freedom of choice. Whether he likes it or not, he is forced by the demands of his own market to supply the type of product and use the type of raw material which enable him to continue in business.

"But aside from that clear fact is the undoubted truth that the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States is genuinely devoted to cotton and would much prefer to rest its future fortunes on that vital material of southern agriculture than upon any man-made substitute. This is overwhelmingly proved at the present time by the fact that almost 80 per cent of total southern spindleage has subscribed to the joint program of cotton promotion of the National Cotton Council and the Cotton-Textile Institute. The cotton manufacturers recognize, as do the farmers, that they are mutually dependent and that in the long run what is best for one group will likewise be best for the other. We take it for granted that the restoration and maintenance of a competitive price for cotton assumes the maintenance of open market operations in cotton and we should preserve the vast machinery of cotton marketing which has been built up through the years, which has developed great skills in the complicated process of cotton selection and distribution and which performs these functions with far greater economy than could be realized by any substitute system. We feel that the cotton merchants and the exchanges have a vital place in the economy of cotton marketing.

"The great challenge of today is that government, industry and agriculture unite their resources and ingenuity in a common effort to place cotton on a solid economic foundation because that is the way which will best serve the interest of every group and the American people as a whole."

All Right Darlin' Be Up In A Minute

By George McWilliams
International News
Service Correspondent

An Advanced Aleutian Base—Behind the Navy fliers who bomb Japanese bases in the Kuriles, behind the ground crews who keep 'em flying, is a group of enlisted men who have the most thankless job in the Aleutians.

These are the reveille runners of fleet airwing four: who gets pilots and crews up in the morning and see that they stay up. Their duties, according to Lieutenant (jg) Tom Pearce of Trenton, Tenn., wing first lieutenant combine those of an army bugler and a hotel switchboard operator who has a hundred guests to call—all at 7:15.

"And believe me their one ambition is to stay in bed late in the mornings when peace time comes," the lieutenant said. "They're putting all that get into War Bonds with the idea of getting a stake to start them in a business where they won't have to ever again get up in the cold, gray dawn."

Before the dawn touches foggy peaks, the runners start their rounds, flashlights probing a way from hut to hut. A light in the pilot's eyes, a hand on his shoulder, a whisper, "four-thirty, sir." A runner holds the call sheet for the pilot to sign his name and is off for the next hut.

"Yeh," said Aaron Meltzer, Seaman 2c, of Atlanta, Ga., "we hafta be weather man, wife and mother all rolled into one. Every time I wake one officer he rolls over and mutters 'all right, darling, be up in a minute.' He sure must be disappointed when he does wake up and see it's only me."

Need For Strong U. S. Patent Laws

The G. I. off at the front who finds brandy with a mine detector, or his buddy who improves tank and plane repairs, may be this country's future Edison who'll have many scientific ideas to contribute when he gets back. And the thousands of chemists and engineers now in laboratories devoted to war work would normally be the originators of peacetime inventions which they can't devote themselves to now.

All this accounts for the fall in patent applications and the expected rise after the war. According to the National Association of Manufacturers "this means that patent protection will be more important than ever before, because only through patent protection can a new idea be transformed into a useful product or service for the consumer."

"It is vital to the future progress of America that we have a strong patent system that will stimulate and encourage and provide incentive if we are to regain this lost scientific momentum," the NAM asserts.

Synthetic rubber can be produced "on a peacetime basis" at 10.7 cents per pound—as against the prewar price of 22 cents for natural rubber, B. F. Goodrich Co. predicts.

WHAT NEXT?



First to come out from behind the thick veil of secrecy surrounding the type of gadgeta promised for postwar distribution is this desk-size double-duty utensil. With it weary war workers can prepare a snack composed of toast, coffee, ham and eggs, etc., right at their desks. Feature of the versatile utensil is its adjustable grill section. Set on a post, it may be elevated 3 inches above the heat unit for the toasting job and then lowered for ordinary cooking.

Air Control System For Hospitals

A new air conditioning system for hospitals and other large buildings which is said to represent several important advances has been announced by the Carrier Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., pioneer in development of "indoor climate."

The new system, according to Dr. Willis Carrier, chairman of the board, will open up "vistas in the economic and social avenues of human progress which may do much to change our mode of life."

Manufacture of the equipment will constitute part of the plan by which Carrier expects to maintain an annual postwar business twice as large as that for any peacetime year, providing jobs and earning opportunities for present employees and veterans.

Scientific Advances
Chief scientific advances in the new air conditioning system as outlined by Dr. Carrier are:

(1) Employers central heating and air conditioning apparatus one-third the size required by other systems; (2) eliminates return air ducts from rooms and reduces air supply ducts to conduits the size of a plumber's waste pipe; (3) includes room units that heat in winter and cool in summer; (4) has value for automatic regulation of room conditions to suit occupants.

One factor of importance in hospital air conditioning is the fact that no recirculated air is used, thus removing danger of contamination.

Space saved through installation of the Carrier system can mean one additional room for every 10 rooms, it is pointed out.

Mote Cloth by Picker

Mother: Now, Junior, be a good boy and say "Ah-h-h," so the doctor can get his finger out of your mouth."

The bride tottered up the aisle on the arm of her father, who was wheeled in his armchair by three of his great-grandchildren. She was arrayed in white and carried a big bouquet of white roses; her hair though gray was bobbed, and she smiled and nodded to acquaintances.

The groom was able to walk unaided with the assistance of two hand-some mahogany crutches. His head was bald, and his false teeth chattered a little nervously.

They were the ones who waited until they could afford to get married.

Lady: If you don't stop playing the saxophone you'll drive me crazy. Saxophone player: You're already crazy. I stopped playing an hour ago."

The soldier had been peeling potatoes until his hands ached. Turning to a fellow K.P., he said, "What's the sergeant mean when he calls us K.P.?" "Ah dunno," replied his co-worker, "but from the look on his face I think he means 'Keep Peeling.'"

When you question your wife's judgment, stop to remember that she married you.

Don't Let Rationing Get You Down

Every American knows that our armed forces must be fed and fed well. At the same time the importance of food for civilians cannot be ignored, but if there is any tightening of belt, the place to begin is here at home.

Food has been taken for granted for a long time, and many civilians have thought they could have all they wanted if they had the money to buy it. Through rationing citizens are asked to share food, not because we're providing too much for our allies, not because our armed forces waste too much but because there are greater demands than ever before on our food supply.

War requires vast amounts of food. A soldier or sailor needs 5 1/4 pounds of food a day. It is necessary to have a big reserve for our fighting men in order to make sure that the right food is always available where and when it is needed. The protective foods—meats, fats and oils, milk, canned goods, citrus fruits and dairy products, are the foods they must have and, at the same time, they are the foods which may be short for the civilian supply.

As a whole, our food supply has and will have even greater demands on it; demands due to (1) the increase in the strength of our armed forces and (2) a need for food to feed the people freed from Axis domination, who in turn lighten the task of our soldiers.

Food problems are not only affected by our armed forces and liberated countries. Many civilians have larger incomes, thus greater purchasing power for food, which makes additional demands. To distribute the available food where it is most needed and to make the most of our share are the two jobs ahead of our country. Every individual can do his part in conserving the civilian share by avoiding waste and conserving food at every possible opportunity.

A New York department store has set aside a day each week for its buyers to meet small manufacturers and discuss what the consumer wants, so the producers can plan their postwar reconversions accordingly.

Jobs For Returning Service Men Sure Industrial Leaders State In Articles

Supreme confidence that the United States will be able to provide jobs for returning service men has been voiced by America's outstanding industrial figures in reply to a service man's protest against being kept in service after the war until industry can absorb him.

The protest was voiced by Seaman R. L. Culp in an open letter to Dr. George W. Gallup, Director, American Institute of Public Opinion, who reported over a year ago that "the average man believes men in the army should be kept in service until they are able to find work."

Outstanding figures in America's industrial life were shown the Culp letter and their replies, voicing unbounded confidence in the ability of this country to provide jobs for returning service men are published in the December issue of Cosmopolitan magazine. Excerpts from their replies follow:

Andrew J. Higgins, president of Higgins Industries, Inc.—"I am critically optimistic and have immense faith in my country's power to meet the coming phase, but it cannot be done with windy words. Realistic action, cooperative planning and elimination of unnecessary bureaucracy are imperative."

William Green, president, American Federation of Labor—"Post-war markets for American industry and agriculture will be tremendous. The domestic market has been starved for many years. Housing shortages are acute all over the country. People

need and are able to buy tremendous quantities of automobiles, radios, refrigerators, furniture, clothes and many other articles which have become scarce during the war. Leaders of government, industry and labor are united, for once, in the realization that maximum production and full employment are essential to winning peace."

Andrew J. May, chairman, Military Affairs Committee, House of Representatives—"If plans for reconversion from war to peace are wisely and properly executed, our tired and proven system of free enterprise will prevail; there will be plenty of jobs for you and other service men at good pay."

Eris A. Johnston, president, United States Chamber of Commerce—"When the war ends we must revive the American art of salesmanship. We can't have prosperity without good old-fashioned selling. And the American consumer will buy more services as well as goods. And the Americans will again want to buy more education, more travel, more entertainment. The consumer is the kingpin in our economy. His ability to buy and his decision to buy gives us good times or bad times. It is he who determines whether there will be jobs for all."

Employees of General Electric and its affiliated companies received benefits totaling \$1,700,000 during 1943 through mutual benefit associations, and group sickness, accident and hospitalization plans.

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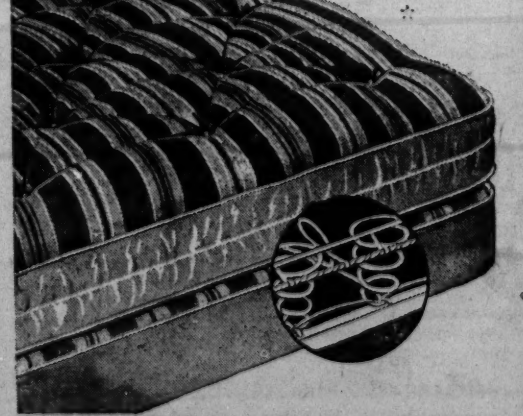
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